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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 87 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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N.Y.K.LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Kinkoku Maru.	M. Okamoto.	469	30th Mar.	13th Apr
Awa Maru.	N. Narui. ..	6,028	17thap	3rd May
Seiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th ,,	30th Apl.
†Kanuk Maru	K. Nakajima	5,872	23rd ,,	27th Apr
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st ,,
Kamba Maru	D. Aoshima...	5,845	1st May	15th May
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg. uas

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Tellicherry, Calicut and Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Stewardess carried.
For particulars, apply to
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Telephone No. 279.
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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th April	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
29th ,,	MANTUA†	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,087
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	MALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†MANTUA †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
*KALYAN *DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th May	MASHOBRA	8 288
1st June	MANELA	8 303
15th ,,	MADURA	8 975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th May	MALWA	10.941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
13th April.	BARPETA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
14th ,,	VASNA	Busra via Karachi.
14th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
17th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
19th ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Madras
	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,544
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
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Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad. Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat. Petlad Patan, Amrel and Bombay.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29 90,390
Reserve Fund 18,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5 00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3 97 63,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 15-3-22 59,76,150
HEAD OFFIFE-
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS, Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1894.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Napur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
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Manager.

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WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
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AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS
.Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Capital Esc 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 24,000,000 ,, 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund ,, 24,900,000 ,, 00— £25,527,000
(At Par of Exchange.)
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EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
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RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4.000.
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Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Residency Main Road,
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C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
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Resident Manager,
Calcutta.
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Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
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RAILWAY HOTEL
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FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING KHOTAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

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Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0
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2nd Class	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class	40—	2—0

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AUCTION SALE.
GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.
AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES COTTON.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 2918 of 1921.
Rai Bahadur Kalyanmal Trilokchand ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Balkrishna Govindram ..... Defendant.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Rai Bahadur Kalyanmal Trilokchand at Colaba, by order of the said Plaintiff, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Consent Decree passed on 14th February, 1922, and on account and at the risk of Balkrishna Govindram, the defendant.
53 bales cotton including:—
30 bales of Rategam.
23 bales of Belupur and other sundry places.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1922.

FOR SALE.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 821.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, glassware, motor cars and contents of Nursing Home, etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the following:—
Dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, side board, Chesterfield suite lady's writing table, office table, revolving book-stand, glass panel almyrahs, wardrobe, brass and iron beds easy chairs, chest of drawers low chairs English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chirs, sewing machine, safe, old brassware, China jars, silverware, show cases, screen, mosaic, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, curtains, grand piano teapoys, electro plated ware the contents of Nursing Home and 10 H. P., Clement Bayard motor car and Humpobile, etc., etc.
The property of Col. A. Street, I.M.S.
The furniture is on view.
Bombay, 12th April, 1922.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table, carved bureau table, glass penal almyrahs, dining table, dining chairs, dressing tables, double and single wardrobe, meat safe, teapoys, China vaze, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, pianos, one Overland motor car, etc.
By the order of Lieut. Goodwin and Capt. Evens, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 25, Roberts Road, Colaba, next to R. A. Mess, near Sea, the following:
Dining table, carved flower table, dumb waiter, toilet table with miror, sideboards, lady writing table, glass panel almyrahs, cubboards, drawing room suits, armchairs, single and double wardrobe, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, cane chairs, deck chairs, chest of drawers, washhand stand, hat stand, book case, upright pianos (by Bluthner) and stool, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, ice chest, glassware, electric fans, China vaze, corner cabinets, cheval glass and Overland 5-seater touring car, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3469.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT, OPPOSITE MR. C. M. BHESANIA'S SHOP.
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mamoobai, daughter of Thakar Jetha Ladhni and widow of Bhimji Bhanji since deceased, and Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji, the Mortgagors, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1918, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-seven and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 514, New No. 5619, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 8868 together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 2373 and Street Nos. 157, 158, 38, 40, 42, all which premises are situate at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by Mangesenoy Street, on or towards the West by the said Hornby Roda and on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Tejpal.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltd.
AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES GLASS TUMBLERS, AND CELLULOID BANGLES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.
10 cases each 25 dozen glass tumblers.
15 cases celluloid bangles, size 1 3/8in. to 2¼in.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. Ry.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th and WEDNESDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of 16 cases of Mill Machinery Bales of C. P. goods, Cotton twist, Swadeshi cloth, Iron cot, leather hand bags, chicken, carved—wood teapoys, polo sticks, photographic material, English and Indian medicines, hornless gramophones, boxes and trunks old clothing, cases of shoes, grains, brass and copper ware, umbrellas, bicycles, gas cylinders and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—COURT CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Salary according to qualifications. Only competent and experienced men need apply to Box No. 7943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12683

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Send testimonials and particulars to Box No. 7944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12659

WANTED—A CASHIER, experienced in Solicitor's line. Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam street.
A C12619

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST, correspondent capable for managing office business. Apply with testimonials stating salary. Apply Box No. 7934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3369

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified Veterinary GRADUATE. Starting salary Rs. 75, Biannual increment Rs. 10 on approved service rising upto Rs. 150. Apply to Box No. 7937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3372

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED WEAVING MASTER, for up-country Mill. Apply stating salary sending copies of testimonials to Box No. 7934 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3367

WANTED—Capable men to work in spare time, those already in Insurance business or service preferred. Good remuneration to hardworking men. Apply personally to The IMPERIAL MACHINE Co., Parsee statue, Byculla, Bombay. b
A R3366

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12558

WANTED A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, well up in theory and practice, for the post of Vice-Principal. Man holding some degree of a well known technical college and with teaching experience will be preferred. Pay Rs. 125-5-150. Apply to the PRINCIPAL Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
A R12653

MANAGER—An experienced man wanted from June next, as manager to take complete charge of a large Parsi household, with horses, motor cars, garden, &c., in a big mofussil town, not far from Bombay. Parsi preferred. Apply by letter only in the first instance, stating previous experience, age, nationality, and terms of engagement, to Doctor D. E. KOTHAWALA, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay.
A R3357

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation. 50 per cent guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD. Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12549

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Guj. Graduate (S. L. Sansk.) reading for higher studies seeks TUITIONS. Please write to N. P. PANDYA, c/o 220-21, Cavel St. Phoenix No. 2.
B R3349

BY a 1st Class Mechanicle Engineer familiar in, Erections of Engines and ilers, Gearings and Shaftings, Plaining and Mill Building Constructions, Fued Economy and other Machineries, etc., etc. Write the Box No. 7941, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3379

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET Newly built building, 3rd and 4th floors. Rents Rs. 145, 155 per block, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharck Bazar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R3368

TO LET at Mahableshwar, "PROSPECT LODGE" for the hot season. Centrally situated with one drawing and one dining room, three bed rooms with dressing room and bath room attached, and one additional dressing and bath room, spacious verandah all round. Apply sharp H. C. CAPTAIN, Central Bank.
C R3360

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

FOR SALE.—Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE with sidecar screen, hood, etc., slightly used. Price Rs. 1,700 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3375

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
Ja R3117

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.-P. A.C. Electric Motor. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 2,250 lot. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

SEVERAL HANDY STEAM LAUNCHES

	about 50 feet.
Oil Barge	151 feet.
Sea Going Tug "Mashona"	106 feet.
Steel Transport Barge	150 feet.

Apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Bombay
12610

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

A TELEPHONE REQUIRED. Will pay premium to anyone who will give the phone to us. Write Box No. 7942 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3381

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

PALMS—Just arrived a good number of Grandis Palms at Irani's Garden, inside Crawford Market, Bombay. They are very beautiful and you can decorate rooms and shops with them because they live in shade. Each palm for Rs. Three only (you can't get one for Rs. five elsewhere.)
R3383

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Second-hand BOILER with or without tubes for storage purposes. Please write with price and particulars to Box No. 12659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R12659

WANTED—Old REELING MACHINERY complete in working order. Apply MAHASUKHDAS RANCHHODDAS & Co., 94 Medows Street, Fort.
K R3347

LOOMS FOR SALE—43 of 28in., 50 of 32in., 7 of 36in., 18 of 40in., 4 of 45in., total 122, can be seen in working order. Apply Box No. 7945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3384

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

GERMAN MARKS.—Surely your friends must have told you about the profits they have made on their investments. Why lag behind? Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., of 24, STRAND ROAD, Calcutta, will help you. Why not secure their services by dropping a line. Do it now.
R C12685

POLISH BONDS. Sure Investments Yielding interest plus a chance of WINNING a BIG PRIZE every SATURDAY. WHY not participate and try to brighten your HOME without any risk or loss? Messrs POWELL NEWTON, LTD., of 24, STRAND ROAD Calcutta are ready with heir excellent services free of cost to help you. Write them now.
R C12689

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. Expert tutors of Typewriting by Touch System at very moderate rates. Repairs of Typewriters a Speciality. Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies stocked. 259/261, Hornby Road. Opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy new, rebuilt, little used or second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced Call or write NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—475 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model), Fox Typewriters lowest prices. "corona" folding Typewriters. New with case, Rs. 195 only. List price, Rs. 200. Don't miss these bargains. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards ribbons, carbons. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Phone 4860.
T W

PROFESSION

DENTAL NOTICE

I shall be out of Bombay for one month from April 20.
Mr H. G. MOGHE,
L.M. & S., L.D.S., (Eng.)
Parvati Bhavan,
Near Sandhurst Bridge.
R3393

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on, THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Small Cause Court building godown Tribhowan Lane Lamington Road on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons, Government and Railway Contractors Bombay, the following:—

40 Bales Brown canvas 36" about 16000 yards.
2 Bales Khaki Bedford cloth 28" about 1666 yards.
11 Bales Cotton White canvas 26" 27" about 6600 yards.
9 Bales Khaki serge 54" about 1514½ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, BEAUTY AND DECORATIONS.

Aection sale of very Valuable artistic Marble Statues and electric fittings. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at old Bombay Gas Company Office at Hornby Road, Standard Building, by order of Messrs. S. Bennester and Co., Ltd., a very large and valuable artistic novel collection of rich Marble Statues and Statuettes consisting of small and large dainty model figures of real and natural artistic colours, standard electric marble lamps, large and small statues on marble pedestals and piliars, electric lights on marble figures. Alabaster marble statues showing different artistic subjects and models. Hanging marble flower baskets of various colours, shades and shapes, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill next to the Police Commissioner's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brassware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tube, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigrator, one sweet tone Piano, Dressden figures, etc., etc. The property of J Brander, I.C.S., J.P, Collector of Bombay and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgagor Mr. Narandas Bhawanji, and the risk and account of the mortgagor Hargowandas Kuberdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagees contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 8th day of May, 1917, and the Indenture of further charge dated 14th day of August, 1917, made between Hargowandas Kuberdas of the one part and Virji Peraj of the other part and also pursuant to the second further charge dated 15th day of January, 1921, the latter made between Hargowan Kuberdas of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji, Transferree of Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate on the Eastern side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2121-2122, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 354, Street Nos. 245-249 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalji Bhimji and partly by the house of Bhimji Devji, on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Rama, wife of Pandoba Janooji, and on or towards the South by a gully and the house of Sadashiv Atmaram, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to the Attorneys of Transferee of Mortgagee, Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. at their office Nos. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 712 of 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on 12th day of April, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dotcor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2224, New Nos. A/5811, Old Survey No. 1022 and New Survey No. 2/4389 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7020 and Street No. 133, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the property of Gulamalli Noorbhai Lakdawalla and on or towards the South by a drain and beyond that by the property of Mulla Hassanalli Mamabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendor at 61 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, 15th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF ROAN AND CHAMOIS LEATHER AND ROVING AND SLUBBING TUBES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

Apollo Street by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mohamedally A. Rajkotwalla the following.

1 case Roan leather.
1 case Chamois leather.

On account and risk of Messrs. Vipinchandrah and Co:—

4 cases Slubbing tubes.
4 cases Roving Tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots at Poisar and Magathan, nearer to Kandavli and Borivali Stations.

Under instructions from the Vendors, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Poisar which is only two minutes' walk from the Kandavli Station.

Very valuable building plots of land at Poisar and Magathan. These plots are suitable for small Villas having the conveniences of two Railway Stations. All the plots are touching the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines.

The area of the plots varying from 180 square yards to 5,000 square yards.

For further particulars, plan of the plots and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, cabinet Palm stands, platedware glassware; crockery, carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 16th April, 1922, at No. 1 Jeriwala House, at the Corner of Nepean Sea Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumb, waiters, Tea tables, handsome Silver show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables Low arm Chairs, Writing Table Hatstands, Card Table, Carpets, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press Dressing Tables Marble Top Wash Tables, Revolving Book Stands, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc. The property of a gentleman leaving station others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No 4087

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 18th April, 1922, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Iron Tank, Bales Cotton, Sugar samples, Machinery, B. Powder, Cement, empty, keys, Porcelain samples, Earthenware, Toys, Old newspapers, motor car, betelnuts, glass, tea, Belts and nuts, Glassware, Tiles, Birds seeds, Nails, Hospital supplies, Hardware, Socket, Tamrind, Leather straps, Rice, Lamp, Corks, Spirits, China Clay, Flour, Cook gaskets, Gahid sheets, Cinema Films.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1922.

A PUBLIC AUCTION

WILL BE HELD AT OUR

Popular Motor Auction Mart.

OF

Motor Cars, Lorries, Cycles, Etc.

on Saturday the 22nd April.

Entries will close on Monday the 17th

Please apply for particulars to:—

THE

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE

Company, Limited.

310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.

Phone 5995.

FURNITURE.

On Hire, Hire-Purchase and For Sale.
ADAM SAJAN & CO.
Cabinet Makers, House Furnishers, Drapers Contractors, etc.
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
Head Office: 7, Bow Bazar Street.
Tele. Address "Furniland."
Branch: 33, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
"Statutory." BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
MAY ALLISON
in
"ALMOST MARRIED"
A metro-Comedy delight.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents their Fifth Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
The Opera produced by James McGrath.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN Theatres Ltd. present their latest variety capture.
BRYANT, BRYANT & BUSTER.
Electrical Manipulators and Jugglers, From the London Hippodrome.
Also the "Select-Special" produced by
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG IN
"CHEATING CHEATERS"
The "Select-Special" in six acts.
Please note that the variety act of Bryant, Bryant and Buster will appear only in 6-30 & 10 p. m. shows.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week the First Instalment.
The Film Supreme.
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
Gorgeous Sbenery
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE STAR CINEMA
A Welcome Announcement
We have the greatest pleasure to announce that our two pictures "The Redemption of MARY MAGDALENE" and "The House Without Children" were both stopped by the Bombay Board of Film Censors for further inspection, have been duly passed for public exhibition, "The House Without Children" will be screened on a near date. In the meanwhile, we present
To-night! and This Week!!
OUR MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE
The Redemption of
MARY MAGDALENE
Showing Mary's Association with Christ. A story from the "New Testament" of the Bible,
UNIQUE! HISTORICAL! INSTRUCTIVE! INSPIRING!
First four parts together with
The Concluding Episodes of another Great Picture
"FABIOLA"
Also
A Most Important Topical Budget showing Exclusive Historic Pictures by The Special Courier of Rome of the Scenes in Rome before and after the Death of
POPE BENEDICT XV.
THE FIRST AND THE ONLY FILM EVER TAKEN OF A POPE OF ROME!
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 Shows Daily Commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
LOOK SHARP! DON'T BE TOO LATE!!
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Grant Road
Four Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinee on Bank Holidays 3-30.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
Bharat Cinema Film Co.'s Newest Mythological production
RADHA VILAS
a very interesting story from the life of Lord Shri Krishna.
NEXT WEEK
A Marvellous historical production
DAMAJI
By the MAHARASHTRA FILM CO
The Famous Producer of Vatsala Haran

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.
LAST DATE OF ENTRY 20th APRIL 1922.
A Cup worth Rs. 300 will be given away as a prize. Medals for winners and runners up.
ENTRANCE FEE RS. 15. SCHOOL & COLLEGE TEAMS RS. 10.
Matches shall begin from 27th April 1922.
For Rules Apply to—
R. C. MISRA,
Hony. Secretary.
All India Rehman Football Tournament,
Nairabad, RAJPUTANA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Wed. 12th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Manapman
Friday 14th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Shah Shiwaji
Saturday 15th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Mruchchhakatick
Sunday 16th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
San-nyashacha (Sawnsar)
Monday 17th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Shah Shiwaji

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.
Wed. 12th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit **Ekacha Pyala** Acts 5
OWING TO THE EASTER HOLIDAY
3 DAY PERFORMANCES 3
Friday 14th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit **Swayanwar** Acts 5
Saturday 15th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit **Shakuntal** Acts 7
Sunday 16th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit **Draupadi** Acts 3
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,
Tickets:—Can be had at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station.
Proprietor:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charni Road.)
K.D. and Brothers.
Present
A CHARMING ALL-BRITISH PHOTO PLAY OF LOVE AND HATE.
"SHEBA."
"SHEBA."
FROM THE POPULAR STORY BY
RITA
STARRING THE BEAUTY OF THE SCREEN
ALMA TAYLOR
ALSO
HILARIOUS COMICS
REALLY A "PICK ME-UP" PROGRAMME
Time 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)
EASTER ATTRACTION
THE GREATEST FILM OF THE LATE WAR which was banned by the Bombay Police has now been allowed exhibition ITS
CIVILIZATION
By
THOMAS HENCE
At The
WEST-END

IMPERIAL
To-night
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath
in 7 Reels
Produce by National Film Co.
Directed and Photographed by S. N. Patankar
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest New
Time and Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (less Income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick, Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dated 15th of March, 1922.

NOTE:—Any number of Debentures can be consolidated in one Debenture upon the request and at the expense of the Debenture-holder.

C12423

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

WITH effect from 1st May, 1922, the revised passenger fares based on the following scale will be introduced over this Railway:—

	Pies per mile per passenger.
1ST CLASS.	
For the first 300 miles	30
Plus for distances beyond	18
2ND CLASS.	
For the first 300 miles	15
Plus for distances beyond	9
INTERMEDIATE CLASS.	
For all distances	7½
3RD CLASS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS TRAINS.	
For all distances	5
3RD CLASS BY ORDINARY TRAINS.	
For all distances	4

This revision does not affect the Season Ticket fares between Bombay and Kalyan and other points.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 10th April, 1922.

C12696

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 17th day of February, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10 per Share of this Company was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agent's at their Registered Office on or before the 20th day of April, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's register on the 25th February, 1922.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornsby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1922.

C12854

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the goods, as detailed below, of the Berar Oil Works, Akola, shall be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1922, at Akola in the premises of the Oil Works, at 9 a.m.

Purchasers shall be required to pay the price in cash as soon as the bid is accepted.

DETAILS OF GOODS.

Worth about to 2½ Lacs of Rs.
1 Linseed bags.
2 Linseed Oil.
3 Cottonseed Oil.
4 Oil Cakes.

NILKANT GADR,
Manager, Srimant K. G. Bostee Estate,
Sitabardi, NAGPOOR

C12697

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

23RD DIVIDEND.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1921, will be paid as under at the Registered Office of the Company from the 1st of May, 1922, to those members whose names appear on the Register on the 18th instant:—

Rs. 6 per fully paid up Shares of Old Issue.
Rs. 5 per fully paid up Share of New Issue.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 22nd instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.

C12689

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 14th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 17th instant, (Easter Monday, being Public Holidays, the Society's BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will, however, be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 15th instant from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

C12872

NOTIFICATION.

THE public of Bandra is hereby informed that revised registers showing the names of the children, age, etc., which come under the operation of the Compulsory and Free Primary Education Scheme are now ready and the same can be seen on Municipal Notice Board and also in the Office of the Schools Committee during the office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at the following schools:—

1. All Municipal Primary Schools;
2. All non Municipal recognized primary schools in Bandra;
3. All non Municipal recognized high schools in Bandra.

The Free and Compulsory Primary Education Scheme come into operation from the 14th June, 1920, vide this office notification dated 14th April, 1920. The Parent of every child of school-going age i.e. of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age mentioned in the above mentioned revised registers shall in the absence of a reasonable excuse as mentioned in Section 8 of the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act I of 1918, and if such parent and child ordinarily reside in the Municipal District in Bandra cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or other recognized Primary schools in the said Municipal District of Bandra and any such parent or guardian who fails to do so shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in the afore-said Act.

"Parent" includes a guardian and any person who has the actual custody of the child.

G. M. GUPTE.
Chairman
Schools Committee,
Bandra Municipality.

Schools Committee's Office,
Bandra Municipality,
Bandra 5th April, 1922.

C12682

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of April, 1922, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. D. M. Wadia of Bombay be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up without remuneration."

And Notice is Hereby also Given (as authorised by clause 62 of the Articles of Association of the Company) that should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting and that such Meeting will be held at the same place at 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 8th day of May 1922 at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of confirming the above mentioned Resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board.
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
Agents.

C12694

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Share No. 3381 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Jivachand Dalsukhram Parekh, was purchased by me sometime back and a transfer deed was signed by him, which is in my possession but as the company was voluntarily wound up and as the list of the Shareholders was closed, the share could not be transferred into my name. The instalments due on this share out of the assets distributable are claimed by me and I have applied to the liquidators to pay the same to me.

If any one has any claim on this share he is requested to inform of his claim to the liquidators at their office at the Oriental Buildings, Fort, within 8 days from this date. If no claim is lodged the liquidators will pay the amount to the undersigned.

Sir BISSESSURDAS KASTURCHAND DOGA, doing business in the name of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand, by his Attorney Lochhmandas Doga.

B3376

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of very good quality. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard. Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 18/21, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 19th April, 1922, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the Year ending 31st December 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Year 1922 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Y. H. DESAI AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, 1922, to 30th April, 1922, both days inclusive.

C12678

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN COMMUNITY of Bombay will be held in the "LAXMIBAUG" HALL, New Bhatwadi Road, on SUNDAY, the 23rd, April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for passing the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1921, and the Report relating to the Management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and Funds of the said Community for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors.

An Extraordinary Meeting of the said Community will be held at the same place after the business of the General meeting is over for considering the desirability of parting free of cost with the land of Shree Sitaladevi Temple at Mahim, under Acquisition by Government for the Bombay Municipality, in the circumstances to be explained in this Meeting, and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Board of Trustees.

All the members of the Community are requested to attend.

BAJI VISHNU NEMLEKAR,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Gour Saraswat Brahman Community of Bombay.

156, Lohar Street,
Bombay, 18th, March, 1922.

C8378

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients the firm of Messrs. H. H. CASSAMBHAI AND CO., have dispensed with the services of Mr. KESHAVLAL, who was managing the business of our clients' firm and have from this day cancelled the Power of Attorney given by them to the said KESHAVLAL MAGANLAL. Any person dealing with the said Keshavlal Maganlal in the name of our clients' firm will do so at their own risk and our clients will not be responsible for any acts or actions of the said Keshavlal Maganlal in future.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1922.

MALVI, MODY RANCHHODDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. H. H. Cassambhai and Co.

C12689.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MEMON HAROON JAN MAHOMED late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.

UMAR HAROON, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, out side the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelveth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 4th day of April, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C12695

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MANECKJI HORMUSJI SANJANA .....DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the above named Manockji Hormusji Sanjana late of 200 Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, Managing Director in the M. H. Sanjana and Co., Ltd., Parsi Inhabitant deceased (who died on his way to Europe on board the S. S. Cracovia, on or about the 10th day of March, 1921, and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted on the 30th day of July, 1921, to Gursetbai his widow) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administratrix at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, her Attorneys within a fortnight from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the said Administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administratrix at the offices of her said Attorneys as aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1922.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADON
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

C12681

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3518 of 1920.

NATHMAL HEMRAJ .....Plaintiff
versus.
KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and Others .....Defendants

and

Suit No. 1170 of 1921.

NATHMAL HEMRAJ .....Plaintiff
versus.
KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and Others .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Judges Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the fifth day of August, 1921 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1922, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. (1).

Properties at Lady Jamsedji Road

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,800 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements thereon, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay or in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of and Revenue under Old No 243, New Nos. C I D E & E 1/3912, Old Survey No. 243 and New Survey Nos. 6A 7, 8, and 8A/1446 and by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4396 (7) and (6) and Street Nos 664 F and G which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Ravji Jaoley, on the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhasker Jaoley, on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road and on the South by the property of Hareshawar Mahadev Pandit secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the collector of land Revenue under Old No. 243 New No. C/3912, Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey No. 6/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4396 (5) and Street No. 664 E and which premises are bounded, on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Ravji Jaoly on the North by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi firstly described on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road and on the South by a Common passage and beyond that by the property of Vishwanath Madan.

Lot No. 2.

Property at Manmala Tank Road.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and sheds standing thereon and also together with cocoa and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Manmala Tank Road Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5255 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 85 New No. 3626 old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 1/1418 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4159 (1) 4159 (5) and 4159 (5) 4181 and street Nos. 529, 529 (b) and 529 (d) and 532 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the said Manmala Tank Road on or towards the West and South by the Property of the Bombay Woolen Manufacturing Co., Ltd and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco DeSouza.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed at No. 51, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1922.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.

C12694

Henderson 4 cyl. Motor cycles clevel and Lightweights,

Whole Stock to be Cleared at Less than Cost.

The Automobile Co., Ltd.

5—12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 11.

Information is incomplete from Behar. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Chota Nagpur; locally in Assam, Bihar and South Hyderabad and at a few stations in Bengal, Orissa, Central Provinces east, South-east Punjab hills, and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Hazaribagh and Purnea three-quarters; Dhubri, Gulbarga, Raichur and Trivandrum half an inch.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the western districts, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is below normal in the north Punjab. Night temperature is lower than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the east of the division; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Mount Abu and Jacobabad. Day temperature is above normal at Jacobabad but below it at Ajmer. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in Kathiawar and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.14" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raipur. Night temperature is below the average at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division, but locally above normal in the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature is about normal.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain associated with thunderstorms are reported from Malabar and the east of the Central Provinces. Colombo has had a heavy fall of 2.84" during a thunderstorm. The hottest area yesterday was the Madras Deccan and the north of Hyderabad; a maximum temperature of 106 degree was recorded at Cuddapah and Nizamabad.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are again probable in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th April, 1922.

There has been nearly general rain in Bengal with local rain in Bihar and a few falls in Assam, the central Punjab, Kashmir and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur, Bogra half an inch; Berhampore one and a half; Purnea a half; and Hyderabad (Deccan) a quarter.

Damp winds from the Bay are flowing up the Gangetic plain.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours	Rainfall. In hours	Rainfall. Inches. Total 1st April to date	Rainfall. Inches. Departure 1st April to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	78.6	66.6	58	11.99	+1.40
Do. 16th	86.3	70.3	98	5.72	+1.72
Jask					
Muskat	90..	79.5	83	1.98	—1.72
Do. 16th					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	96.8	70.5	49	1.69	+0.06
Rawalpindi	87.2	59.5	47	11.68	+1.76
Lahore	95..	65.7	53	1.66	—1.07
Hissar	95.8	68.3	27	1.20	—0.75
Ambala	95.6	65..	39	2.79	—6.73
Delhi	94.4	70.6	40	0.85	—2.29
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	9 .5	74.2	39	0.76	—1.66
Mainpuri	99.3	74.4	41	0.76	—1.54
Jhansi	99.5	75.0	25	1.27	—0.59
Cawnpore	96	71.1	48	2.36	+0.14
Allahabad	101.7	..	47	0.06	1.39 —0.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	103.2	67.0	32	2.60	+1.46
Jacobabad	88.1	7 .8	85	1.40	—0.86
Karachi	2.	72.2	39	0.08	—1.30
Ajmer	94.	58.2	26	0.15	—1.44
Jaipur	99.2	74.6	22	0.08	—1.32
Kotah	91.8	3.4	34	0.27	—0.88
Mount Abu					
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—	99.2	70.2	58	0	—0.48
Bhuj	85.6	76.0	30	0	—0.78
Dwarka	88.2	7 .3	96	0.04	—0.43
Veraval	103.	66.0	67	0	—0.48
Rajkot	105.8	69.0	36	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	100.4	72.6	71	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	1 .5	5.9	68	0	—0.38
Deesa	100.	72.8	39	0	—0.48
Neemuch	90.	71.3	59	0.42	—0.33
Indore	100.1	67.1	29	0.26	—0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES	97.7	76.9	98	..	2.32 —0.71
Jubbulpore	100.	75.0	19	..	1.26 —0.68
Sangor	101.	71.4	26	..	3.50 +0.80
Hoshangabad	105.	76.4	27	..	2.36 +0.26
Khandwa	103.	74.8	19	..	2.23 +0.23
Akola	102.	72.2	13	..	0.62 —1.64
Amroti	104.	74.0	13	..	0.61 —1.55
Nagpur	105.	79.0	51	..	1.19 —2.61
Chanda	104.	72.1	30	0.14	3.39 —1.6
Raipur					
KONKAN—	88.	74.9	92	..	9 —0.66
Bombay	87.	77.3	97	..	0.39 —0.50
Ratnagiri	0.	80.2	76	..	1.24 +0 16
Marmagoa	90.	78.6	84	..	1.17 —0.89
Karwar					
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—		71.4	51	..	0.79 —0.41
Malegaon	101.	71.6	17	..	1.68 —0.68
Ahmednagar	103.	68.8	29	..	0.51 —0.86
Poona	102.	75.2	16	..	3.42 +4.76
Sholapur	101.	75.4	44	..	0.98 +0.77
Bijapur	97.	69.6	60	..	0.88 +0.64
Belgaum	101.	77.0	15	..	1.89 —0.69
Aurangabad	107.	79.2	35	..	3.49 +1.41
Jalnabad (Indus)	104.	74.2	60	..	7.61 +4.69
Hyderabd					
MALABAR AND CEYLON	98.	79.1	76	..	1.21 —2.39
Mangalore	90.	77.6	78	..	4.97 —2.54
Calicut	89.	78.6	77	..	12.72 +6.34
Cochin	90.	78.6	84	2.84	13.84 —16.92
Colombo					
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	93.	77.2	75	..	3.80 —3.60
Masulipatam	105.	79.8	62	..	4.65 +1.25
Bellary	104.	79.6	51	..	3.27 —1.85
Cuddapah	90.	75.7	80	..	9.59 —11.30
Madras	96.	70.7	89	..	4.86 —0.80
Bangalore	95.	73.8	72	..	9.16 +2.99
Coimbtore	99.	74.2	74	..	5.70 —0.76
Trichinopoly	101.	82.2	71	..	11.42 —15. 7
Negapatam					

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, April 10th.

Theese of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m & 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..	..	..	29.849
Temperature of Air	..	. degree	..	83.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	..	74.9
Dew Point	..	..	..	71.5
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	..	0.685
Extent of cloudy sky (the w ole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	..	2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	..	..	88.7
Minimum do do	..	..	..	74.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NNE, ENE, W. WNW		
Movement of Wind do	..	miles.		124

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.

S S Rajput, Mokut, Calcutta.
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Karachi.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Baroda, Haddy, Karachi.
S S Hejaz, Hurry, Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Concondia for Antwerp.
Steamer Clan Urquhart for Antwarp.
Steamer Karagola for Burban, etc.

S S Rajput:—The T M Co's steamer Rajput, 3615 tons, Captain T Mokut, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Co's steamer Bahrein, 1402 tons, Captain A Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain Harley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Baroda:—The City Line steamer City of Baroda, 4500 tons, Captain B H Haddy, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Hejaz:—The T M Co's steamer Hejaz, 2482 tons, Captain J Hurry, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

April 11.

S S Egypt for London:—6 bundles lamb skin, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons; 57 bales hemp, M Nissim; 88 bales hemp, G Puranoo; 50 bales hemp, 200 cwts chillies, 134 cwts kajunuts, V Vishnoo; 122 cwts capsicium, E Virjee and Co; 123 cwts staves and heads of empty hogsheads, 2 cwts staves and barrels, 28 cwts hoops of empty hogsheads, H Bilimoria and Co; 11 bales wool carpets, B Ebrahimoff; 4 bales wool carpets, 10 cwts bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency; 30 cwts deer horns, L Tharia; 15 bales cow hides, 8 bales goat skin, 2 bales sheep skin, A Sassam; 10 bales cow hides, Western India Tanneries; 100 cwts cashewnuts, 54 cwts coir matting, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Egypt for Ghent:—36 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Egypt for Hamburg:—760 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—840 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 96 bales wool, E Rahemkula and Co; 20 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 120 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwts linseed cake, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1547 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S City of Paris for Marseilles:—2000 cwts gingelly seed, Strauss and Co; 200 cwts gum arabic, M Jafarbhoy.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—1000 cwts groundnut cake, 2200 cwts linseed cake, Birla Bros; 163 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Genoa:—1001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 270 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tuscan Prince for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, K H Kavasi and Co; 166 bales cottom, G K Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 240 bales cotton fly, C B Sheth; 100 cwts casein flour, Amin and Sons.

S S Lahore for Antwerp:—2000 cwts gingelly seed, Strauss and Co; 542 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales hemp, M B Kaisha; 4 bales hemp, S Laljee and Co.

S S City of Sydney for London:—605 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Sydney for Hull:—4000 cwts cotton seed, M B Kaisha; 2002 cwts myrabolans, B Damjee and Co; 4000 cwts kurdee seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Levanzo for Genoa:—300 bales cottom, Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—36 cwts sharkfins, J Ebrahim; 1 case ivory, G H Ramji.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton yarn, R D Tata and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, H Surajmall and Co; 2000 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—2210 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—287 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Hongkong:—1600 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Morioka Maru for Hongkong:—1600 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee and Co.

S S Morioka Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, M Amerecy and Co; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 11.

S S City of Paris from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—86 bags broken tiles, 20 Sk. cases 142 casks tiles, 6 casks zinc chloride, 100 drums 15 cases disinfecting fluid, 100 Sk. cases 60 bags glass bottles, 8 cases scrap, plate, 22 cases glassware, 25 barrels raisins, 85 cases stout, 24 cases sherry, 10 cases vinegar, 56 cases whisky, 10 bundles mattresses, 36 drums oil, 30 bales 3 cases paper, 519 packages 2273 kegs paint, 23 cases colour, 11 cases 2000 boxes soap, 400 bags sugar, 363 cases 997 bales cotton yarn, 333 bales 249 cases cotton piece-goods, 6 cases cotton goods, 32 cases 85 bales cottons, 1 case woollens, 3 cases cigarettes.

S S Cracovia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—2800 barrels cement, 20 packages calcium carbide, 15 cases medicine, 1422 bags almonds, 413 cases glass beads, 464 cases glass bangles, 85 cases glass rings, 181 cases hollow glass, 12 cases glassware, 50 cases beer, 100 cases matches, 11 cases soap, 228 cases silk yarn, 1 box specie.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	11	m 19 17	28 1	11	3 59	16 0
		10 39a	28 8		4 14a	16 8
W	12	m 11 4	28 2	12	m 4 43	14 10
		11 17a	27 2		5 1a	15 11
Th.	13	m 0 31a	30 6	13	m 6 2	13 9
					6 26a	14 6
F	14	m 0 34	28 9	14	m 6 41	14 0
		1 16a	28 7		7 2a	17 3
S	15	m 1 14	28 0	15	m 7 19	14 8
		1 58a	28 9		7 54a	18 0
S	16	m 1 54	27 6	16	m 7 57	16 9
		2 42a	27 8		8 41a	19 1
M	17	m 2 34	25 9	17	m 8 34	17 0
		3 32a	26 6		9 31a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl. 11 (Tuesday) Sunrise. 6h. 31m. Sunset. 6h. 53m.
.. 12 (Wednesday) .. 6h. 30m. .. 6h. 54m.
.. 13 (Thursday) .. 6h. 29m. .. 6h. 54m.
.. 14 (Friday) .. 6h. 28m. .. 6h. 54m

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months	To-day's Price.
April	..
May	10 28
June	..
July	10 23
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	10 01
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	9 87
Feb.	..
Mar.	9 85

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 8th.

Total in Sight	8,905,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	456,000
East Indian ,, ,,	155,000
American ,, ,,	3,581,000
Other ,, ,,	367,000
Total Sales	45,000
Best Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
Best Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	23,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,100
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	107,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	184,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York Mar.	..
Futures at New York May	17 89
Futures at New York July	17 40
Futures at New York Oct.	17 21
Futures at New York Jan.	17 12
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	16 83
Futures at New Orleans May	16 75
Futures at New Orleans July	16 74
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 1/2
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S, mined	99 -/8
Do. foreign	65 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 8th.

Rentes 3 per cent	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	33 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—India sold America bought.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
,, 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 8th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	53/3
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	52/6
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	54
Tone :—	
Wheat Afloat to U. K,	3,265,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1 8
Hongkong	£ 110
National	£ 39 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Firmer,	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered pes ton Apl.-May Sellers	£ 8 1/2
Toria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Firm Paid Buyers	1- 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl. Paid quiet	£ 18 7/8
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ -9
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 55 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90 1/4
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 99 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 7/8
Bapee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	65
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	8 7/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-Sellers	19/
Do. Do. June July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6
Tone :—	

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York markets will be closed on Good Friday and Saturday, (14th and 15th April).

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE

Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines, Rice hullers, Shaftings pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.

Eruch D ngineer & Coy.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 11.

In accordance with 17 points reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 482 for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 477 on general selling, closing at 3 p.m. at Rs. 476½. While Broach July, August opened at Rs. 503 and gradually declined to Rs. 495 on general selling. It closed at Rs. 497½ at 3 p.m. Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 402 went down till Rs. 394 and closed at Rs. 396½ at 3 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 419 and eased to Rs. 413 closing at Rs. 414 at 3 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal May was Rs. 352 and July Rs. 363 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday. The demand from Japanese was limited, while local mills bought some nice quality. About 4,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold. The Colaba markets are closed to-day for ready and forward business.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 10th April 1922.

Cotton	18292	Bales.
Wheat	5655	Cwt.
Linseed	10045	,,
Rape, etc	1656	,,
Gingelly seed	4138	,,
Poppyseed	302	,,
Gr undnuts	2837	,,
Cas .rseed	2317	,,
Rice	41830	,,
Myra ollama	1774	,,
Cottonseed	15013	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	,,
Gram	145	,,
uwar	2355	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	Nil	,,
Bajra	448	,,
Coal	635	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 11.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-8
Bars Gold forward 28-6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-4
Bars Silver ready 90-7
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-7
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-9

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/16
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/32
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/16
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 1/4
Tone of Exchange—Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 300
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 329
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 310
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 269
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 184
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 362
London Gold ready sh 93-9
London Silver ready d 33-8
London Silver forward d 33-8
Tone of Silver—Dull—America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.42½
French Exchange Frcs 47.90
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 51.70
Italian Exchange Frcs 81.70
German Exchange Mrks 1,300
Prague Exchange 227

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56
5 per cent War Loan 82
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99-12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99-14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99-14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 103-4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 46 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64

The Share Market is closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

April 11.

We have to report steady market and very limited business. Local as well as mofussil demand was in Alizarine 20 per cent best quality. Congo-Red had poor demand. Most of the rates are nominal in absence of actual business passing.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 100 per cwt.
Congo-Red, Rs. 2 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, 2, Rs. 12 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 8-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 6-7 per lb.
Fast Red, Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 3 per lb.
Hementine Crystals, Rs. 1-6 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

April 11.

The quotations are as under :—
Hessids—Rs. 2-11-0.
Reeds—Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller-cloth—Rs. 10-8-0.
Sizing flannel—Rs. 5-8-0 (Twill).
Pickers No. 4—Rs. 75-0-0.
Picking Bands—Rs. 2-6-0.
Roller Skins—Rs. 50-0-0.
Fillets—Rs. 1-0-0 (Syke).
Ropes—Rs. 2-2-0 (Laubelt).
Slubbings Rs. 40-0-0 (Japan).
Rovings—Rs. 32-0-0.
Conical paru—Rs. 7-0-0.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

April 11.

Some enquiry continued, and Aniture Salt Saw renewed activity with a firm market. Up-country has poured large demand of Aniture Salt. There is a great scarcity in the market. Bleaching and fine Chloride continued quiet. Farina saw no further rise. This week will have few transactions owing to Hartal and Easter. The quotations are almost the same.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11th.

ank Telegraphic	..	..	..	1 3 3 32
ank Demand	..	..	..	1 3 1/8
ort Acceptances 3	m/s	..	..	1 3 13/32
ank Demand	..	..	..	340
nerican Dollars	..	..	..	262
ongkong Dollars	..	..	..	199
Shanghai	..	..	..	269
Japan	..	..	..	170
Singapore	..	..	..	134

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 11th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-80	67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	65 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	75 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed Black	67 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	.. ..
Jawa	.. ..	.. ..
Mowraseed	7 8 0	.. ..
Barley	44 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	52 0 0	.. ..
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0	5 2 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May		9 10 6
Wheat Sept.		9 11 9
Linseed May		14 2 6
Linseed Sept.		14 10 0

"THE KID."

CHAPLIN'S NEW FILM.

Chaplin's new film "The Kid" will shortly be released in India by Messrs. Madan and Company. It is the only serious thing the well-known cinema comedian has yet attempted.

The story opens with the woman "Whose Sin was Motherhood," leaving the Maternity Hospital with her infant child. Wandering on aimlessly, she sees a handsome limousine, and scribbling a hasty note, "Please love and care for this orphan child," she places both in the tonneau and hastens off—then half-demented, she seeks the river, in which she hopes to find oblivion. As she mounts the parapet a baby innocently pulls at her skirt At once her mother love is rekindled, and she hurries back to get her child. But the car has been stolen and she swoons.

When the thieves, driving the machine through a slum district, hear the child cry, they leave him in a sordid alley way. Charlie, debonnair in his shabby gentility, comes forth for his morning promenade, hears the baby's cries, takes up the precious bundle, and seeks its mother. In this he is naturally unsuccessful, and is finally compelled to take the infant to his garret room, where he struggles through the trials of vicarious motherhood.

Five years pass. The child has grown to study boyhood, and a great bond has grown up between him and his foster-father. They have too, become inseparable business partners, Jackie breaking windows while Charlie, as an itinerant glazier, happens by shortly after. They do a thriving trade, in spite of the suspicious police.

Meantime the mother has risen to great heights as an opera singer, but her mother hunger burns so strongly that she find most soul easement in visiting the children of the slums, to whom she becomes a veritable god-mother. One day she gives Jackie a toy, not knowing he is her own son. Often thereafter she meets him, and once, after he has fought a bigger boy she actually carries him in her arms and to his "father," telling Charlie that he must send for a doctor. When the doctor finds the child is not Charlie's own, he says the boy must have proper care and attention, his idea of "Proper Care and Attention" being the Country Hospital or poor house. He retains the slip of paper found on the baby which Charlie has handed to him. When the officials arrive Charlie furiously resists their attempts to remove Jackie, who is now convalescent. After a hard struggle the boy is taken away in an automobile, but Charlie, by taking a short cut over the roofs, rescues him.

By this time the doctor has shown the mother the piece of paper. She realises the youngster is her own long-lost boy, and takes up the search. Charlie and Jackie, not daring to return to their garret, go for the night to a cheap lodging house. The proprietor recognises the boy from a description of him sent to the papers by his mother, steals from the side of the weary Charlie, and takes him to the Police Station. The police send for the mother, and Jackie is restored to her. Charlie wakes to find the boy gone. He is frantic and walks the streets the remainder of the night, until he falls exhausted on his own doorstep. He dreams. . . He sees the wretched slum transformed into a veritable fairyland, with everybody friendly, including his former enemies. All have wings and play harps or other instruments. Jackie comes and takes Charlie by the hand. Then Charlie finds he also has wings, and can fly. But, alas, Sin creeps in and Charlie becomes involved in a fight with his old enemy. He tries to escape, to fly away—but he ruthlessly shot down—down—down—and awakens to find himself being shaken by the big policeman whom he had alluded over the housetops. The policeman takes him by the collar and bundles him unceremoniously around the corner.

To his astonishment, he is hustled into a waiting car. He rubs his eyes and wonders if he is still dreaming. The car drives to a fashionable neighbourhood and draws up at a large mansion. His escort alights, grips him by the arm, leads him to the door and rings the bell. The door opens and—and Jackie and his newly found mother drag Charlie in. The door closes on Mother, Charlie and Kid.

The film is another of "The Million Dollar" series. It took over a year to make.

BRITISH INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I remind those of your readers who have already made their claims for recovery of British Income Tax for the year 1920-21 that a further claim may now be preferred for the year 1921-22.

For the benefit of those readers who derive income from the United Kingdom and have not yet claimed, I would point out that all British Subjects resident outside this country are now entitled to recover Income Tax as though they were resident. These claims can be made for the period since April, 1920, irrespective of the amount of total income.

In addition to the above claim all persons, whether British Subjects or otherwise, receiving income from this country in respect of British War Loans or Foreign and Colonial Securities can recover the whole of the Income Tax deducted from the interest for the past three years.

I shall be very pleased to advise, without charge, any of your readers interested how these claims can be presented.—Yours, etc.

WILFORD T. FRY.

418-422 Strand, London March 23.

MR. SASTRI'S HOPE.

HIS VOYAGE POSTPONED BY ONE MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 10.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri arrived in Madras from Bombay to-day and was received by a large number of friends assembled at the station to welcome him. Mr. Sastri proposes to spend the next five weeks in India before leaving for Australia to negotiate with the Government and people there for full citizen rights for Indians who have been allowed to settle there. The Government of India desiring to confer with him before he proceeds on his mission have asked him to postpone his voyage by one month for this purpose. Mr. Sastri proposes to visit Simla about the first week of May, when H. E. the Viceroy is expected to be there.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Madras Mail" Mr. Sastri expressed himself as full of hope for the future of his country which he said can at worst be delayed a little by untoward political events in India.

APPOINTMENT OF FIRST INDIAN HOME MEMBER.

PRECEDENCE OF ORIGINALITY TO SIR H. BUTLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April, 10.

The statement in a Madras news telegram dated the 7th instant that in the transference of the portfolios of law and order, including police and civil justice wholly to Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar they have been entrusted for the first time to an Indian is absolutely incorrect. To H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler's statesmanship is due the honour of having for the first time appointed an Indian as Home Member and as such the portfolios of police, civil and criminal justice have been in charge of the Raja of Mahumadabad since the inception of the Reformed Council in the U. P.

AN INDIAN "SANDOW" HONOURED

A WEIGHT LIFTING RECORD.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Bombay, an open air gathering was held in the compound of the S. S. Bengali Municipal Gujrathi School, Karelwadi, Thakurdwar Road, last week to witness the feats of strength displayed by Mr. Pandurang Shivram Wagle. In introducing Mr. Wagle to the audience, Mr. S. L. Kapdi, said that Mr. Wagle who came from Karwar was an amateur athlete of only 23 and had attained his present marvellous development of his body during the short space of five years. The Bombay public were already familiar with Mr. Wagle's feats of strength as he had already given an exhibition of them before the Students' Brotherhood, the Social Service League and H. E. the Governor. Last year he was awarded the first Medal by the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, in the All India Olympic Games, in the lifting up of weights, Mr. Wagle having broken the Indian record by 32 lbs.

Mr. Wagle then proceeded to exhibit his wonderful feats of strength such as (1) breaking an iron chain wound round the chest (2) raising high a man by the waist, with the hand and with the teeth, (3) bending an iron bar and making it straight again, (4) receiving heavy weight stones on the chest and on the back and pushing them aside with a jerk and so on.

Mr. M. D. Pai who presided in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat presented Mr. Wagle with a Gold Medal on behalf of the G. S. B. Mitra Mandal after a few remarks as to the necessity of encouraging such a genius as Mr. Wagle and giving him an opportunity to receive Western training in the line and to participate in Western competitions.

Mr. R. R. Nabar, presented Mr. Wagle with a reward of Rs. 25.

Mr. S. K. Naique referring Mr. Wagle's wonderful performances asked the students to emulate his example.

MADRAS TO OBSERVE JALLIANWALA DAY ON 14TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 10.

The 13th April is Tamil's New Years Day. Hence Jallianwalla Day will be observed throughout Tamil Nadu on the 14th instant.

MILITARY RECORDS FOR DESTRUCTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE.")

Sir,—I chanced to pass the Ganj in Simla and saw a heap of old Military records in Mss. and in Print dating so far back as 1812. They have been purchased by some Chowdhry Ram in Simla. He has agreed to keep it for a week. Ten columes of these records have slips attached over them showing 'Correspondence of certain districts e.g. Karnal, Meerut, Peshwar, Presidency etc., and Proceedings Volumes for certain years.' There is a lot of waste paper besides this which is being sold as waste paper. I therefore take the opportunity to bring it to the notice of those interested in the preparation of true history of India who are anxious to gather original information of the period from 1812 onward as existed in the records of the Government of India to hurry to purchase these Volumes. The weight of these proceedings volumes is estimated to be about 50 to 60 maunds and can be had up to three to four rupees per maund.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

"BOMBAY PREPARED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondent writing to you on the 7th instant under the signature "A Constructive Programmevala" naively asks why the title of the film "Bombay Prepared" should test too much the nerves of a people? Writing further on he explains that the Parsee battalion was formed as a defensive force against the hooligans. As such the title, he says, inoffensive and serves a reminder to the hooligans. Does the title really convey that meaning? As it only showed the Parsee battalion drill the title appears questionable and offensive to non-Parsee communities. Does your correspondent think the title to be quite innocent? Considering the sad experiences of the past does the concealed threat of the title mean no offence to the Hindus and Mohamedans of this city who dread the hooligans as much as the Parsees do? Whatever may have been the motive of the manufacturers in giving that title, it is true that it did give offence. The manufacturers and authors of the film are still silent. Your correspondent cannot pretend that he does not see any provocation being given by that enigmatical title, when the whole of Bombay instinctively felt it. If he is truly "a Constructive Programmevala" as he calls himself, unless it is done with a sneering sarcasm, he ought to see that his ideal constructive programme does not lead its adopters on to a precipice.

The necessity of forming battalions for defence against hooligans does indeed great discredit to the Bombay Police Force, both armed and unarmed, and incidentally to the C. I. D., that they are unable to cope with their work and that they have failed to give safety, security and protection to the Parsee community from the hooligans of this city. That a small community should be obliged to carry arms, form battalions and make great military preparations gives one an idea that the faith in the mighty British Raj for giving protection and security to life and property must have been too much shaken. Can a Government, which gulps down almost half the revenues of the country it rules for the maintenance of the army to preserve law and order, and which in the past did short work with the hordes of the Thugs and Pindharees, find it difficult, with the weapons of existing laws and also with the forces at its command, to purge this city of its hooligans?

Your correspondent remarks that Mahatmaji dreads the hooligans. Yes, he dreads the hooligans of all sorts, of all colours, of all communities, and of all nationalities, and dreads their tactics much more, as the latter are the cause of all troubles and bloodshed. But his methods to fight even the hooligans are different. They are what the great Prophets taught, preached and sanctioned. One would ask why should the Parsees alone be red rags to the Bombay hooligans? Love is the greatest weapon to win over even the hooligans. The great Prophets used it with success in the dark ages. Why need any one give it up now, and hold instead deadly arms? These deadly arms keep up the fire of hatred, spite and revenge burning, creating a thick dusky smoke that engulfs all that is lovable and beautiful everywhere. The Parsees, though small in number, are great in their achievements in art, commerce, education, industry, learning and philanthropy. They are in the front ranks of all professions and trades. They are a hardy industrious race. Their simpl religion has made them what they are—an optimistic, cheerful, kindly, loving and ever-obliging race. India has been their home for centuries. She gave protection to their religion and its followers. They have lived peacefully for thirteen hundred years in this vast country because they followed the preachings of their great Prophet and acted on the principle of *"Manasni, Gavasni, kunasni."*

The Parsees are a lovable community but some times their generally cool and collected mind leaves them, and at such a time their enthusiasm,—or may I say excitement—makes them overdo something. The present time is just one of those sometimes. I only hope that good sense will prevail in maintaining always an atmosphere of happy relations, and any attempt to provoke feelings of ill-will and resentment be nipped in the bud.

Being keenly desirous of seeing peace and goodwill reigning amongst all communities, howsoever much they be divided in the present day political questions that are agitating the public mind, I only wish that any misunderstanding, even quite unconscienciously created, was at once removed, before it did any harm or endangered the fostering of brotherly feelings between different communities of this great city. Your correspondent "a Constructive Programmevalla" will, I hope, see eye to eye for a really constructive programme, and help in bringing about a permanent better understanding between different creeds and races. Instead of asking does it prick or why should it prick, and thus add insult to injury, let him try to remove the sting before it spreads the poison. We all owe it to God to unite to preserve a calm and peaceful atmosphere in these days of right or wrong, hopeful or woeful, peaceful or dreadful (Allah O Akbar!) "constructive programmes" everywhere all over the world. Amen.—Yours, etc.,

April 8. ROY-SAMPAT.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The revised state of our office is long and well known to you and the world at large. Government have accordingly been issuing order after order, manifestly for relieving the grievance, but the misfortune is that the grievance is still far from being relieved. The fact is that Government have not sufficiently grappled the real nature of the grievance. Thus, we have recently received a *discretionary* or selectionary, in other words, a lottery order by Government, and the Accountant-General has used his discretion thereunder. And the result is that, as in a lottery, some men have been benefited and others have not. May we beg to point out to Government that the grievance so long and loudly complained and being still complained is not want of appreciation and reward for good work done by select number, but want of remuneration for bad times affecting the members good, bad and indifferent, without exception or discretion; not want of revision but the grant of retrenchment, not an avowed open retrenchment but one granted as a merited measure of relief? We, therefore, request Government to comprehend the real issue of the case; to pay, whatever little they may have to pay, without discretion or selection but in toto; and accordingly modify their orders already issued and issue correct orders hereafter. Will they be pleased to do so and early?—Yours, etc.

DISTRAINED.

REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

DISCUSSION IN MYSORE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 10.

In Mysore Legislative Council to-day under the presidency of the Dewan, Mr. A. R. Banerjea, an interpellation touching the economical aspect of the Bhadravati Iron Works elicited that Rs. 157 lakhs and a half have been already spent over the project. Rs. 54 lakhs more are required for the completion and further thirty lakhs of rupees for working the capital. Six official bills of purely local interest were introduced and an animated debate centred round two non-official resolutions recommending reduction of minimum property qualification and removal of sex bar with a view to broaden the franchise in the State.

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FISCAL PROBLEMS.

SIR M. HAILEY'S EXPLANATION.

MEETING OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Wednesday, the 5th instant, to meet the Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Finance Member of the Government of India. There were also present the Hon. Mr. Cook, Mr. McWatters, Mr. H. Denning and Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Chamber, welcomed Sir M. Hailey on his first visit to the Committee during the new official year of the Chamber. He observed that the Committee of the Chamber had always been critics of the financial policy of the Government and he feared that during the current year, they would have to criticise to a still larger extent this financial policy. The Committee could not look with equanimity at the situation as it was at present. Unless retrenchment was adopted by the Government in their administration, the country would be proceeding towards insolvency. The Committee did not perhaps, criticise the financial statement of the Government last year very strongly as they did not want to place the new Legislature from the outset in a difficult position. This year, however, they thought it necessary to criticise the recent financial statement very strongly as they felt it their duty to sound a tocsin of alarm. They hope that the Government would do something practical to effect retrenchment and to make both ends meet.

CANCELLATION OF NOTES.

The Chairman then invited discussion from members and Mr. Madon referred to the inadvisability of resorting to a cancellation of notes. He criticised the use of the excess over £40 million for the reduction of "created" securities. It would be a serious step, he observed, to cancel notes looking to the present financial conditions of the country. Instead of trying to cancel notes this excess in the Gold Standard Reserve and the earnings of the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve should be used in substituting a more substantial backing for the present "Created" securities thus improving the backing and leaving the circulation untouched as a very big edifice of commercial credit had been built up on the basis of such circulation. Mr. Madon added that this could be done by buying with the moneys so derived either gold or silver but it had been put to him and he quite appreciated the objection that this would mean a further weakening of our already weak exchange position. He would, therefore, recommend the purchase of Government securities that had been once issued against actual money paid by the public from the open market and thus substitute real purchased securities for the "created" securities. Even this question did not immediately arise if these profits were all utilised towards reducing the immense deficits of the present budget as had been suggested in the note sent with the representation of the Committee. Mr. Petit asked how it was proposed to meet the deficit of nine crores in the budget as also the reasons why the increase in the import duty on cotton piecegoods from 11 to 15 per cent. was ultimately dropped. He also asked whether this dropping of the proposal for an increase in the import duty was in any way an index to the weak attitude of the Government with regard to fiscal autonomy. He observed that there was a suspicion in the public and a rumour, whether well founded or otherwise, to the effect that the non-official members of the Legislature were influenced by the Government Members under some pressure to vote as they did for a reduction in the proposed duties.

Mr. Petit also referred to the recent sanction asked by the Secretary of State for a loan of £50 million. Mr. N. M. Muzumdar feared that a convention, which had been established during the time of Mr. Montagu with regard to fiscal autonomy, had been practically nipped in the bud by Lord Winterton, and asked what was the position of the Government of India with regard to it. He also inquired when the Coinage Act of September 1920 was likely to be repealed and the standard be brought back again to 1s. 4d. Mr. Walchand inquired what would have been the Railway revenues if military materials had been carried at ordinary rates.

SIR M. HAILEY'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey, replying to the different questions observed that with regard to the Railway charges for military materials he thought that they were charged at 2/3 of the ordinary rates. Exact information, however, would be called for and sent to the Chamber. With regard to the repeal of the Coinage Act of 1920 he would rather wait till we arrive at a more normal period. He was personally of opinion that the Government would not have any fresh legislation without a further inquiry. With regard to the sanction for the loan £50 million asked by the Secretary of State from the House of Commons, it was necessitated by the fact that his statutory borrowing capacity was nearly exhausted. Mr. Madon inquired at this stage if the other Dominions required such a sanction. The Hon. the Finance Member replied that the other Dominions arranged for their loans through their High Commissioners. But that with regard to India the Statute of 1858 forbade the Secretary of State to pledge the revenues of India without the consent of Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said that the chief disadvantage with this Statute requiring the Secretary of State for India to get the sanction of the House of Commons for any loans to be raised on behalf of India in the United Kingdom was that it gave an impression to the British people that the Secretary of State was a guardian of the interests of British manufacturers who tried to interfere in the domestic fiscal questions of India. The Hon. Sir M. Hailey did not at all anticipate that there would be any declaration made re purchases of Stores in the United Kingdom from this loan, as was done in April last year. On the contrary, the policy of the Government of India was to buy in the cheapest market and the High Commissioner was instructed similarly with regard to his purchases of Stores. In fact, the Government of India were acting just like a businessman to buy in the cheapest market, taking care at the same time to keep up the continuity of their supplies. Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth asked if the Government of India had the right of borrowing in the cheapest market as they had the right to buy in the cheapest market.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The Hon. the Finance Member replied they were free to do that. Under the Government of India Act they were not bound to ask the sanction of the Secretary of State for their borrowing in India but as a matter of procedure they did so. With regard to fiscal autonomy, he emphasised that the reply of Lord Winterton, the Under Secretary of State to an interpellation in the House of Commons did not in any way vitiate the solemn convention freely admitted between the United Kingdom and India. He emphasised also that the Fiscal Commission was not in any way intended as a joke as one member supposed, for such a Commission was necessary in the interests of the country no matter whether there were full fiscal autonomy or partial fiscal autonomy. With regard to Mr. Madon's suggestion to utilise the interest from the Gold Standard Reserve Funds either for revenue purposes or for buying securities to be substituted for "created" securities, he asked if such a proposal had the support of the financial public of Bombay.

Mr. Madon replied that as far as he knew the financial public had no objection.

Mr. Petit here interposed with saying that some people had. The Hon. the Finance Member feared if the last year's interest from the Gold Standard Reserve was utilised in the way suggested by Mr. Madon, there would be a natural temptation to utilise the previous year's interest amount also and in this wise the reserve might disappear. He complimented Mr. Madon on the very able note which was sent with the representation of the Chamber on the Budget and recognised that it was very difficult at present to carry on a process of deflation.

IMPORT DUTY.

With regard to questions of Mr. Petit about the reasons for reducing the proposed import duty on cotton piecegoods and the suspicion referred to by him, the Hon. Sir M. Hailey observed that such a proposal emanated from a non-official member and was supported by a large majority of non-official members, many of them connected with Bombay commercial life. He emphasised that it was these non-official members and not the Government Members who were responsible for the dropping of the enhanced duties on piecegoods. If Mr. Petit wanted any explanation he could very well get it from these non-official gentlemen.

The meeting dispersed after the Chairman had thanked the Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey for paying a visit to the Committee. The latter replied that it was always a pleasure to him to see the members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The following are the Football results of to-day:—

League First Division:—Everton nil, Preston nil; Chelsea one, Huddersfield nil.

Third Division:—Southern section: Bristol Rovers nil; Gillingham three; Aberdare nil; Merthyr nil.

BOXING CONTEST.

BECKETT WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The Boxing contest for the heavyweight championship of the British Empire has resulted in win for Beckett.

Cook was disqualified in the Sixth round.

DETAILS OF CONTEST.

The boxing match between Beckett and Cook was spoiled by almost continual clinching and the referee repeatedly called on both men to break away, and stopped the fight in the first round to warn Cook for holding, while before the start of the fifth round he cautioned both men. Beckett did well in clinches with upper outs to the right and left hooks to the jaw and he occasionally landed a good left lead to the face. There were some sharp exchanges in the fourth round, Cook getting in some nasty shortarm jolts to the chin. In the sixth round Beckett staggered Cook with a right hook to the jaw and followed up his advantage with rights and lefts. Cook held on persistently and eventually the referee disqualified him.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The 28th Annual Beighton Hockey Tournament opened to-day. There was only one match down for decision. This was between Zaverians, a local club and 126th Battalion of Kharagpore. The match resulted in favour of the local team by three goals to one. The first half proved even but during the second moiety winners were all over their opponents.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following have been elected as President and Vice-Presidents of the B. P. A:—

President Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Vice-Presidents, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, Sir Dorab J. Tata, Sir Hormasji A. Wadia, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh.

SECOND MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT PEN.

The Second Maharashtra Provincial Conference will meet at Pen in Colaba District on the 16th instant under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of "Lokmanya." Any member of any Congress Committee in Maharashtra can be a delegate provided he or she produces a certificate from the respective secretaries or, at least, the receipt for the Congress Subscription up to date. The Delegate's fee is As. 3 only. Only Delegates will have the right to vote. Ten delegates will be allowed free to represent the depressed classes from each District. Visitors will be charged one rupee for both days of the Conference. The Conference will commence its sitting at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 16th instant. The Subjects Committee, according to the new Conference Rules, is the same as the Provincial Congress Committee. The members of such Committee, however, have to pay the delegates' fees.

As regards the means of approach, Pen is best reached by sea. Steamers leave Bombay for Dharamtari every day at 7-30 a.m. from the Alexandra Dock reaching Dharamtari about 11 a.m. From here, Pen is only five miles away which distance can be covered by cart or Tonga. Volunteers will receive visitors and Delegates at Dharamtari. The Reception Committee will arrange for the boarding and lodging of delegates and, as far as possible, of visitors also, for which Rs. 2-8 per day and Rs. 1-8 for half a day will be charged.

A special steamer may be hired for visitors from Bombay, if a sufficient number is reached. Intending persons may communicate with Girgaum General Stores, near Tram terminus, Bombay, No. 4.

MAHESHWARI MARWARI CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION TO USE SWADESHI GOODS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April, 10.

Presiding at the Maheswari Marwari Conference to-day Mr. Srikrishna Jain, in the course of his speech said: We as a trading community can do a lot to further the cause of Swadeshi. Let us regard this as a sacred duty to use our own clothing; let us never revert to the use of foreign goods. The only effective means of checking the growing impoverishment of the country is whole-hearted adoption by one and all of us of Swadeshi.

A resolution was moved urging the Marwaris to use only Swadeshi goods and womenfolk to take to Charka.

One speaker wanted a promise from those present that they would observe the terms of the resolution in sprit and letter and suggested to make a bonfire of foreign cloths. This was followed by scenes of disorder and confusion and the President had to explain that the resolution asked them to give up the use of foreign goods and not to cease trading in them. It was eventually decided that those whose stock of foreign cloths had not been exhausted could postpone observance of the resolution for some time.

E. I. R. STRIKE.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April, 10.

Enquiries in connection with the East Indian Railway Strike went to show that there was no change in the general situation. Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labour Member, Bengal Council, went to Asansol to attend a conference of the strike leaders to discuss the situation and to urge the men to come to an immediate settlement. It was decided at the conference to request the Agent to extend time of the notice till 15th instant and recommend men to resume if the Agent gave his assurance that he would reduce the number of dismissal or victimisation to a minimum, that, as a fresh instalment of his desire, if he recommend recognition of the East Indian Labour Association and issued free passes to the organisers of the Association and if the police withdrew all prosecution against the strikers at Ondal and elsewhere.

Mr. K. C. De, Divisional Commissioner, and Mr. Hart, District Magistrate promised every assistance towards effecting a speedy settlement.

A mass meeting of the strikers subsequently held in the evening, proposed terms of settlement which were placed before the meeting and men agreed to resume if the agent was willing to make those concessions settled at the conference of the strike leaders. At this meeting it was decided to depute Swami Dinanath, Messrs Iyer and Roy Chowdhury to meet the Agent.

This evening these three delegates interviewed the Agent who agreed to give certain concessions. Delegates are proceeding to Asansol tonight, where another meeting will be held preliminary to resumption.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nowadays there is an awful nuisance of hawkers and beggers in Wadia Street, Tardeo. From early morning till late in the evening these people howl out in every nook and corner of the street and thereby cause great inconvenience to the inmates of the houses (especially the sick people). I trust our diligent Police Commissioner will try to arrange for the patrol of a few policemen to do away with this nuisance for good. Also there has been lately raids of robbers and Pathan hooligans in the street and the residents of this locality have to remain in constant danger and awe of these hawkers and riffraff.—Yours, etc.

H. S. NICKOLSON.

Nickolson Buildings, Tardeo.

April 10.

TATA PUBLICITY SUIT.

DEFENDANT'S APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

In the suit filed by the Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd., in the Bombay High Court against Mr. T. H. Campbell-Howes, lately its Managing Director, the Court dismissed with costs the defendant's application to stay the suit.

A PARSEE'S PLUCKY ACT.

A correspondent writes:—At 2 o'clock in the afternoon (yesterday) an alarm was suddenly given of fire on the top floor of the Raja Bahadur Building in Tamarind lane. The room where the fire seemed to be located was closed and contained stock of paper and such other commodity and the locality is also crammed with houses. A crowd of about two hundred persons quickly collected, but no one volunteered to run upstairs. Just then a Parsee gentleman (who subsequently gave his name as Furdoonji Framji Dubash) rushed up from the other end of the garden and went up alone. Climbing up, he broke open the plane of glass with an iron bar, and hunting out the source of fire from the smoke he succeeded in extinguishing the flames with a Minimax fire extinguisher lent by the Universal Motor Co. But for Mr. Dubash's gallant efforts the fire might probably have assumed more dangerous proportions.

The fire brigade arrived just when the fire had been extinguished.

DEATH OF A PARSI EDUCATIONIST.

THE LATE KHAN SAHAH RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHAI PATEL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, April 10.

Khan Saheb Rustomji Dhanjibhai Patel the well-known Parsi Educationist, passed away after a brief illness, at his native place of Surat, on the 7th instant, at the age of 72. After passing the Matriculation examination from the Surat High School he joined the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Then Mr. Patel chose service in the Education Department. He displayed great intelligence in dealing with the students and the students not only respected him, but were considerably attached to him, as he always took great interest in them.

Mr. Patel served for 15½ years in the Government Educational Department, then he was tutor to the late Nawab of Sachin and the Raja Saheb of Wankaner and lastly he retired from Assistant Mastership of the Rajakumar College. At the close of his active educational career he was given the title of Khan Saheb.

Among his contributions to educational literature may be mentioned a paper on University Reform, an article on Educational Reforms in the "Indian Spectator" and a book on "Some Aspects of Modern Education."

After ceaseless labour for years, the Khan Saheb published in 1921 his Educational Series in eight parts as under:—(1) Popular Education and National Prosperity; (2) Moral Instruction and How to impart it; (3) Art and Industrial Training; (4 and 5) The Claims of Science in National Life, Parts I and II; (6 and 7) Intellectual Culture of the Pleasures of Science, Parts I and II; (8) First Steps in Evolution.

ADDRESSES TO LORD LYTTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Lord Lytton to-day received addresses of welcome from the European Association, the Central National Mahomedan Association and the Marwari Association. Replying to the European Association, His Excellency pointed out, there were two possible interpretations of Swaraj, one implying the constitutional independence of India and the other racial independence. The Governor said that the two were irreconciliable, the first being constructive, and the other destructive. His Excellency expressed gratification that the European Association had accepted the Reforms and said he would rely on their assistance in carrying on the constructive policy. Replying to other addresses, Lord Lytton made sympathetic references to the special problems confronting the Mahomedans and the industrial and commercial interests in Bengal.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Berlin "Tageblatt" announces that the economist Mr. J. M. Keynes, author of several notable works, is now acting as one of its correspondents at Genoa.

Lord Ronaldshay has arrived in London and immediately proceeded to his Yorkshire home.

Baltimore.—John Hopkins University beat the Combined Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse team, by 11 goals to 2.

The engagement is announced between Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson and Mrs. Robin Carver, daughter of the late Mr. C. H. Ashton of Ellesmere.

Robert W. Adamson, East India merchant, has left 238,000 sterling in the United Kingdom, including holdings of 95,000 in Burmah Oil Company and 32,000 in Strick, Scott and Company

Reverend William Goudie, one time missionary in Madras, is dead.

New York.—The thirteen million dollar, eight per cent. Rio de Janeiro external loan, repayable in twenty-five years, has been largely over-subscribed.

Death is announced of Sir Patrick Manson, late Physician and Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office and distinguished Parasitologist.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

A PATHAN CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, one Jairam Baloobhai, a schoolmaster charged one Agakhan Pathan with assault, wrongful confinement and criminal intrimidation on the 16th March last.

Mr. Bomanshaw H. Daroowalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kotasthani, pleader defended the accused.

The complainant's stery was that he was a school-master. In August, 1919, he had borrowed Rs. 15 from a Pathan named Laloo and he had signed a khata (account work) for Rs. 20, including interest charged in advance. He repaid the loan within eight days. Laloo died about eight days ago. For the last five or six days the accused had been after him to repay the debt due to the deceased (Laloo). He told the accused that he had already repaid the whole amount but the accused refused to believe him. On the 16th March, at about 12-30 p.m., he was going for his tiffin from his school when the accused met him at Hormasji Street in Colaba, and demanded the money. He (the complainant) did not know who he was so the accused asked him to accompany him to his house and see the khata (account) for himself. He compelled him to go with him. He took him to a house close by at Lower Colaba, and showed him the account book. He protested that he had paid the moneys, whereupon he closed the room and assaulted him with fists. He, (the complainant) then, raised an alarm and the accused opened the door and told him that if he did not pay up he would be again assaulted and would not be permitted to leave the place. He was made to stay there for two and a half hours. His witnesses went to call one C. Hirchand, his colleague, to get him released. In the meantime another Pathan came and persuaded the accused to allow him to go. He, then, reported the matter to the police, who subsequently arrested the accused.

The accused in his statement said that he did not take the complainant forcibly to his room. He asked for Rs. 5. His partner died on the 12th March. The complainant owed him Rs. 20. He asked the complainant to pay off his debt first. He said he had paid to Laloo. When he refused to pay off the debt, he (the accused) said he would thrash him.

His Worship disbelieved the defence of the accused and convicted him and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

HELPLESSNESS OF POLICE.

For sometime past certain localities in the city have been constantly and daringly raided by the Pathans whose number is increasing from day to day. Almost every day some person or other is looted and mercilessly assaulted by Pathan marauders at the Corner of Grant Road near the Northbrook Gardens and at Tardeo near what is known as the "Lakri Bridge." Pathan terrorism has been of late spread to such an extent in the city that no person, however strong and courageous he may be, dares move about the above localities after 11 p.m. It is reported that at the Corner of Grant Road (near the Northbrook Gardens) the Pathans seem to have made their usual business of taking the passers by by surprise between 12 and 4 a.m. everyday. Several complaints were made to the Police sometime back about the terrorism of Pathans, but the Police stated that they were helpless in the matter because the Municipal lamps were few and far between in the locality in question. The Bombay Municipality a few months back posted three bright lamps in the Northbrook Gardens and notwithstanding that convenience, Pathan terrorism has not abated a jot.

Last Monday a Parsi lady attired in ornaments was passing along the Tardeo bridge about 7-30 p.m. when she was taken by surprise by four stout Pathans armed with lathis and knives. The lady was asked to give away the ornaments by the Pathans; but as she shouted, a Parsi gentleman named D. D. Hodiwalla immediately hurried to the spot and in the meanwhile the ruffians took to their heels. On Monday night a similar incident had come to pass near the Northbrook Gardens where an innocent Hindoo passer-by was looted by three Pathans. It is strange that notwithstanding the ever-increasing Pathan-terrorism the Bombay City Police remains unmoved. Unless a proper watch is kept by the Commissioner of Police in the above localities, the security of life and property of the citizens will be at stake. Certain localities like Madanpura, Northbrook, Carlea, Sewree Cemetery and Tardeo have been of late the rendzuous of Pathan marauders. It is the immediate duty of the Commissioner of Police to take strong and effective measures.

STRUGGLE OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 7.

Notices under Sections 144 Cr. P. C. were served on 24 Satyagrahis in Mulshi, prohibiting them from obstructing the company's operations. On Wednesday the Satyagrahis tried to prevent the operations of the Tata Company. Hundreds of Mavlis have participated in the struggle and are determined to save their lands. Yesterday an old Satyagrahi woman was seriously injured and Mr. Karandiker was also roughly handed by the Company's men. The Satyagrahis are keeping calm even under provocation.

SITUATION IN DHARWAR

A correspondent wires from Dharwar under date April 11th.

With reference to your Hubli correspondent's letter in the Sunday Edition of the 9th instant headed "National Week in Dharwar," kindly publish the following:—

The feelings between Brahmins and non-Brahmins here are very much strained. The situation requires delicate handling. I deplore your correspondent's hasty telegram and his assertion that the non-Brahmins have the "party" fetish. Regarding his allusion to the diehardism of Hubli non-Brahmin leaders, I must say, there is greater diehardism in Brahmin leaders.

A Secunderabad message states:—

The death took place last Sunday afternoon at the King Edward Memorial Hospital of Mrs. Sherwood, wife of Captain W. O. S. Sherwood, I.A.R.O. The deceased lady was bitten by a pet cat some weeks ago. Blood poisoning ensued and her arm had to be amputated. She recovered from the shock of the operation but pneumonia set in, and in spite of skilled medical attendance, she succumbed. (A. P.)

The "Pioneer" understands that the 129th Pack Battery from Dehra Dun is under orders for garrison duty in Palestine. Another Battery will, in due course, be raised to fill its place in the Indian establishment. (A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of business women of Bombay under the auspices of Women Workers' Federation, Watson's Hotel, 6-45 p.m.

M.A., Intermediate Exam. in Arts and B. A. Exam. results. University Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

(For other public functions please see the items under the caption "National Week").

FRIDAY, April 14.

Good Friday: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the outward mails of the 30th ulto., expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 15

The s.s. "Egypt" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 16.

Public meeting in aid of the Surat Rashtriya Shala, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. (Tickets can be had from Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Apollo St., between 12-30 and 2-30 p.m.).

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Bombay Social Service League the total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1922 was 692, of whom 429 were women and 263 were children. The daily average attendance of patients was 28.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A report has been made to the Bombay Police that a cheque for Rs. 58,982 was given by the firm of Messrs Kikabhai Deochand to one Chimanlal Heerachand. The cheque was not paid as instructed and Chimanlal absconded. The Police made enquiries and ascertained that the cheque had been cashed. The police recovered gold, silver and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 38,000 from a relative of Chimanlal to whom those were alleged to have been given by Chimanlal to be taken to up-country. The police are making further inquiries in the matter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Wakasa Maru" (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the People's Union a meeting of the Hindu Backward classes will be held at the Manaji Hall, Lower Parel to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express sorrow at the sad death of Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar J. P.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

A SIKH MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting under the auspicious of Shri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay, and the presidentship of Mrs. Naidu will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

Subject.—Sikhs and their relations with other Indian community according to the present movement.

TURKISH TREATY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday 14th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Resolutions re Turkish Treaty will be moved by Messrs. Pickthall, Ginvalla, Zahur Ahmed, Mozam Ali, etc., Mr. Bomanji will preside.

"ELEVEN YEARS OF POLITICAL EXPERIENCE IN INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, 15th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Swami Satya Deva will speak on "Eleven Years of Political Experience in India." This will be the last address of the Swamiji this season.

IN AID OF SURAT RASHTRIYA SHALA. FUND.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 16th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be short addresses, Bhajans, National Songs, etc., by Mrs. Naidu, Ben Soorabjee Cooverbhai, Miss Petit, Mr. Pickthall, Mr. Chamarlal, Kavi Narain and Lalit, Messrs. Rajchura, Shivaji, Hindi, Upadia, Ginwalla, etc., and a group of boys of the National School. Not proceeds will be given away in aid of the Fund. Tickets of price from 8 as. to Rs. 10 and can be had from Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Apollo Street, between 12-30 and 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily.

"CRAVEN SPIRITS" OF MADRASEES

The "Hindu" writes:—

"It may not be pleasant, but it must be interesting to know now and then what others think of us. The Madrassees therefore need not be startled to hear that they have earned from one quarter, a testimonial for exemplary cowardice Sir Percival Phillips who came with the Prince of Wales as a correspondent to a London newspaper has written to it a little sketch on the silly aberrations of a few nobodies on the day the Prince landed in Madras. He refers to the errant mob as "a horde of brown-skinned, spindle-legged, flat-chested Indians." But this is by no means the crowning point of his good taste, as he compares them further to "a pack of yelping curs trying to gather courage for an attack, yet fearful of the slightest move on the part of their victim." The analogy, the writer adds, suggested itself in a telling moment when the mob came near and near to the soldiers were "sent back several feet by a sudden gesture of one by a bruised Leinster." Sir Percival Phillips, when he saw all that, could not help concluding that "cowardice is the chief characteristic of an Indian mob." As if one certificate is not enough by itself to show the Madrasees' head, Sir Percival conveys what the soldiers thought of the pressing unarmed hordes. Thus, "the craven spirit of the rabble made the Leinsters groan. That beings walking upright on two legs show such a craven spirit filled them with unutterable disgust." It is, on the whole, a fine tribute on which the Madrasee may well ponder to find out how it has earned it."

The Municipal Board of Hyderabad presented an address to the Hon. Pandit Jagan Narain, Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health on Tuesday, after which Mr. Kamala Prasad Kakkar, Chairman, the Municipal Board, was "At Home" —(A. P.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 12, 1922.

THE MUZAFFERPUR JUDGMENT.

The terms of the judgment upon Dr. Syed Mahmud (of Patna), a Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, delivered by the District Magistrate, Muzafferpur and reported by our correspondent yesterday, are interesting in more than one respect. The charge against Dr. Mahmud (who has more English friends than, probably, any other non-cooperator) of inciting people to "turn the English out of India" caused wide-spread amazement among Englishmen as well as Indians because Dr. Mahmud is known to hold—and hold strongly—views precisely opposite to those imputed to him in this case. In his statement the accused emphatically denied ever having used the words ascribed to him and pointed out discrepancies in the various police reports which were sufficiently suggestive of inaccuracy, even if they had not put into his mouth words which everybody knew to be utterly at variance with his opinions.

The charge against Dr. Mahmud rested solely on the evidence of C. I. D. reporters of a speech which he had made at Tilak Maidan, Muzafferpur; no other evidence as to the tenour of the speech was called by the prosecution. The Magistrate, in his judment, is reported to have said that "while accepting the reports as incomplete, it would be unsafe to say that there had been deliberate misrepresentation." The Magistrate also, we are told, believed that Dr. Mahmud could not have asked for Englishmen to be driven out, and that the accused laid special stress on non-violence. In the judgment itself it was stated (according to our correspondent who was present) that Muzafferpur was quieter after Dr. Mahmud's speech—the very speech for which he was brought up for trial. Now, the police evidence definitely stated that Dr. Mahmud had asked that the English should be turned out of India. The very words, purporting to have been taken down by the witnesses at the meeting, were quoted. We quite agree with the Magistrate, who is loved and trusted in Muzafferpur and whose conduct of the trial was admirably tactful, in disbelieving that Dr. Mahmud could have said anything of the kind. But if, as we and the Magistrate believe, he never said what the police reported him as saying, how can the misrepresentation be called other than deliberate, unless, of course, we are to take it for granted that the police do not listen closely to the actual words of non-cooperators but have their own ideas of what they ought to say, the statement of which ideas they regard as mere routine work and note down thoughtlessly without deliberation, believing that they are acceptable to their superiors. When we come to think that all or almost all the thousands of non-cooperators who are now in jail have been convicted on the evidence of police reporters only, we seem to see how this theory of lack of deliberation in misstatement may be made to cover a whole multitude of sins. Non-copperators, as a rule, do not defend themselves, and, for some months past, the subordinate police have been given practically a free hand against them in the mufussil. In these circumstances, we should have liked to be quite certain of the intelligence and integrity of the average police agent, especially of the C. I. D. reporters sent to public meetings, who hold at their mercy the liberty of men of learning, high position and unquestionable probity like Dr. Syed Mahmud.

We suppose some edict has gone forth that leading non-cooperators must not be acquitted. Otherwise acquittal would have been the natural outcome of the trial which we witnessed at Muzafferpur, and acquittal in this case would have had a wonderful effect in allaying public feeling and distrust of Government. At any rate, the courteous behaviour of Mr. T. W. Bridge, the District Magistrate, was much appreciated by the multitude of non-cooperators. Indeed, the opinions which we heard expressed might be summarised in the words of a well-known English writer: "It is a pleasure, whether in peace or war, to have to deal with gentlemen."

A MORAL STRUGGLE.

Speaking at Simla on Sunday Hakim Ajmal Khan pointed out that "the Bardoli decision" did not mean the abandonment of the non-cooperation movement in any respect, but was only meant to retrace their steps in order to equip the masses properly for a renewed and more vigorous offensive when they were completely saturated with the spirit of non-violence and had made great strides on the constructive side of their campaign. This statement of the Congress position from its acting President is as timely as it is important. It furnishes an answer at once to those ardent spirits in the movement itself who have not yet fully reconciled themselves to the Bardoli decision and who chafe at the restrictions imposed by it in regard to the carrying out of all the items of the programme of non-cooperation, and also to the opponents of the movement who, in their ignorance of the awakening among the people, imagine that the Bardoli decision has given a mortal blow to the non-cooperation movement. The former are not alive to the danger to the movement itself involved in an outbreak of violence in any part of the country, while the people as a whole have not completely been saturated with the spirit of non-violence. The manner in which the country acquits itself during the national week will be a test of its capacity to discipline itself so completely, by loyal adherence to, and successful execution of, the constructive programme, as to be able to take the next forward step with confidence, if and when its leaders think necessary. The opponents of the non-cooperation movement, who hail the Bardoli decision as an admission of defeat by the Congress, are doing a great disservice to their countrymen by ignoring their deep feelings of discontent and resentment with the present system of administration which has not only failed, in almost every respect, to meet their natural aspirations but has perpetuated their humiliation as a nation. Through the non-cooperation movement Mahatma Gandhi has shewn the people the way to direct their discontent and resentment into channels of fruitful national endeavour. Through the non-cooperation movement, he has brought them back to a realisation of their own strength. Having found their strength, the people of India will not be won to responsive cooperation, with its thousand and one attendant humiliations, until Britain comes to terms with them on a footing of equality and mutual trust. It will not be long before Britain realises the need, in her own interest, to negotiate with India on equal terms. The day will be delayed only if we are either faint-hearted in our sacrifices or disunited in our efforts. There is nothing that will affect the harmony of our common endeavour so much as the existence of unworthy suspicion such as was referred to by Hakim Ajmal Khan in his speech. Alluding to the complaints of some Muhamadans that Hindus were not making as many sacrifices as their Muhamadan co-workers the Hakimji denied the charge, adding that even if it were true the Muslims should be prepared to make two sacrifices for every one made by the Hindus, because while they had to serve two causes—Swaraj and the Khilafat,—the Hindus had to serve only one, Swaraj, although he was grateful, as every Muslim ought to be, that the Hindus had also made the Khilafat their own cause. We do not think there are many Muslims who make the complaint to which the Hakimji drew attention. But we are sure those who make this complaint are neither patriotic Indians nor true Muslims. For they do not understand the inwardness of the struggle we are carrying on. It is a moral struggle in which self-regarding considerations have no place.

THE DAILY TALE.

As the track on the surface of the water caused by a submarine's periscope marks the progress and course of the sinister death-dealing craft, so do Reuter's reports and philhellenic propaganda warn us of the course Greek intrigues are taking. We have now been told that a Greek National Defence Committee has been formed in Asia Minor and that it "aims at preventing the evacuation of Smyrna at all costs." A large percentage of the Greek troops are said to adhere to this cause, and further, people are at pains to inform us in India that the movement is "plentifully supplied with funds." This "Greek National Defence Committee" has issued a manifesto "calling on all the Greeks in Asia Minor to fight for their homes and not to submit to the Turkish yoke." So goes the artless story and it causes us not the least little bit of surprise. As our recent remarks in these columns testify, we had expected it. Lord Curzon's pro-Greek hand must be strengthened, and all the forces of bluster and lying propaganda which the Hidden Hand controls must come into play to strengthen the statesmen who prize Sir Basil Zaharoff's mysterious good offices above their pledged word to the Muslims of India—above the peace and security of the world—above even the respect of the entire Orient. For this reason Greek troops must be poured into Asia Minor. For this reason it must be advertised that these hastily imported troops are pledged to support the "Greek National Defence Committee"—a body which, if it exists outside a piece of paper, is well-named indeed. It is entirely in the fitness of things that the agents or inspirers of a dishonest policy should be known by a name that is a monstrous misnomer and as patently a lie as any yet uttered in the cause of Greek robbery, pillage, outrage and murder.

The Greeks after making what has since been proved to be a wilful misrepresentation to the Allies' Supreme Council were "authorised" and assisted in 1919 to invade Asia Minor. The ostensible plea on which this most unjust license was accorded to the Greeks was that the safety of Christian minorities in the Smyrna zone was imperilled. An Allied Commission of Enquiry into Greek atrocities presided over by a distinguished American Admiral and on which a British General represented England, in its report declared that the plea put forward by the Greeks was a downright falsehood and that the security of the Christians in the Smyrna zone had not been menaced. Thus, the Greek occupation of Smyrna owed its inauguration to a Greek lie. Its history has been entirely in keeping with this most typical beginning. Having received permission to occupy a strictly limited zone, the Greek forces pushed their activities far beyond those limits. And everywhere the Greek forces went, rapine, murder and destruction marked their conduct. Muslim women were outraged and their children and parents murdered. Muslim property was stolen and wantonly destroyed,—and to-day we have Lord Reading appealing to the Muslims of India to subscribe to a Viceregal Fund for the relief of the Turkish refugees from this zone who have flocked in their destitute thousands to Constantinople. The facts we have cited are not culled from Turkish sources. They were set down by the Allied Commission of Enquiry whose report we have referred to above—a report whose publication in Britain over the signature of, among others, a British General, was suppressed for reasons which Sir Bazil Zaharoff may be able to explain. And though to-day some among the people of Europe may pity the plight of the Turkish refugees from the hell upon earth which the Greeks made of Smyrna, at the time these people were being barbarously persecuted and driven from their homes not a finger was raised by the Allies to check them and even the voice of truthful protest was gagged. And so this black record of infamy runs its consistent course till now the robbers are reported to be organizing resistance to any attempts at forcing them to disgorge their bloodstained booty. To-morrow— but we have already anticipated the unctuous excuses with which Lord Curzon or another of Zaharoff's men will soil his mouth.

Notes of the Day

The Opening Overture.

All the speakers at the opening of the Genoa Conference cooed like so many doves of peace. If diplomats' words meant anything, we could now sit back with the comfortable assurance that since every delegate to the Conference has depicted his country as desiring peace above all things and prosperity, the rest was plain sailing. But was there ever an international Conference of statesmen in which a single delegate had the candour to admit that his country desired peace only after it had obtained several other things by force of arms? We cannot remember a single such incident. To the Russian delegates the cooing of these doves, Messrs. Lloyd George and M. Barthou, must have sounded suspiciously grating—as though at any moment the soft notes would burst into a bellicose scream as from an eagle which sees and seeks to intimidate its prey. For the Russians must by this be very well aware that it will not be Mr. Lloyd George's and his fellow conspirators' fault if the Bolsheviks return from Genoa without having signed away some of the freedom of their country. But we are not too depressed on the score of Capitalist Statesmen's designs for we believe the Russians to be as wide awake as any statemen of Europe and a deal more honest to boot. The advantage is therefore on their side.

Indians in Kenya.

According to Reuter's agency, a meeting of the members of Parliament interested in East Africa has passed a resolution "favouring the Colonial Secretary's announced intention of retaining the Kenya Colony as a British Colony for the indigenous races and the white settlers and expressing the opinion that the Indian immigration should be restricted forthwith." The resolution is obviously inspired by the Colonial Secretary himself who evidently is anxious to be armed with support before he decides to put into effect his "announced intention." With Mr. Montagu put out of action, Mr. Churchill will not find much difficulty in carrying the Cabinet with him. And for the Cabinet, as it is constituted at present, to endorse a decision denying justice to India, will not be surprising. The question is, what will Lord Reading do in the face of the Churchillian menace? Will he stand up for India come what may or will he accept a surrender as he did in the case of Mr. Montagu's resignation?

A Sensitive Soul.

Mr. S. Sastri has always had a good opinion of himself. His remarks to the Western India National Liberal Association were therefore not distinguished by undue diffidence or modesty. On the contrary, the guest of the evening publicly set himself down as one of the greatest admirers of Mr. Srinivas Sastri. The self-complacency of this astute Madrassi Vicar of Bray would be mildly amusing in a man of more achievements. In Mr. Sastri it amounts to sheer comedy. He opened his remarks on the occasion under irreverent notice by handing a huge bouquet to himself. He said he observed the attitude towards him at Washington *"with the super-sensitiveness of an Indian."* The picture thus conjured up of a sensitively shrinking little talker preparing to wilt at the first glance of disapproval on the face of a fellow delegate is delightful. It is a pity that Mr. Sastri's supersensitiveness was not functioning properly when he attempted to address audiences in Bombay prior to his translation to bureaucratic spheres. The super-sensitiveness which allows a man cheerfully to undertake a tour to the Antipodes at the expense of a public which has denounced his recent activities is a marvellous thing.

More Modesty.

The subject of these notes then went on to exhibit his shrinking qualities by patting himself on the back, embracing himself and suggesting that the most vulgar self-advertiser who ever figured in an American "stunt" was a modest violet by comparison. "I was a representative of India in just the same capacity as Sir Robert Borden was of Canada", said Mr. Sastri. But there was this little difference between the two representatives. Sir Robert Borden was elected by the free vote of free people. Mr. Sastri was selected by the representative of alien rulers of his country. In view of the revelation made by the "Bombay Chronicle's" reproduction the other day, of an American paper's report of a meeting at which India's representative was challenged to prove that he was not a Government tool and was shrewdly, and somewhat disconcertingly, heckled, Mr. Sastri's declaration that his expectations as to the reception his presentation of India's case would meet, "was fulfilled on every occasion" is a trifle inopportune—not to say unfortunate. We in India know the truth about Mr. Sastri's ingorious activities in America and all his complacent apologies for himself do nothing but strengthen our conviction that only an arrant and ridiculous failure to convince anybody anywhere can occasion Mr. Sastri's home-coming parrot cry:—"I was regarded as India's representative and treated as such!" If the facts were as Mr. Sastri states why make such a blatant pother about it? It is only a lie which needs to be constantly repeated to convince. Can it be that this super-sensitive soul senses the fact that India regards him, in his present role, merely as an expensive nuisance?

Indians in Dutch Guiana.

It is the common experience of those who have cared to study the problem of Indian emigration that the Indian emigrant receives comparatively better treatment in colonies and territories belonging to powers other than the British than in the Empire of which he is asked to regard himself as a citizen. While Indians were being subjected to every indignity and humiliation in British Africa, which the pride of insolent imperialism could devise, they were treated as equals of the members of the ruling race in the adjoining Portuguese territory. The other day Professor Sudrindra Bose told a Press representative, after his tour in the Further East, that in Siam and France's Asiatic possessions the relations between the French and the Indians were very cordial. Dr. Ram Narian Sharma of British Guiana describes in the "Modern World" the conditions under which Indian labourers live in Dutch Guiana. "The Indian population of the place is over 30 thousand souls, chiefly introduced through the indenture system. An immigrant, after he has finished his term of indenture if he does not intend to return to his mother country is given Rs. 125 and free land to cultivate and settle down. If he desires, the Government lends him more money for plough, oxen or seeds or to build a house." Holland intends to do away with the indenture system and future immigration will be of free labourers. As an Indian delegation is at present in British Guiana, we should like them to investigate immigration conditions in the adjoining Dutch territory. But before we support, as Dr. Ram Narain would have us do, Indian emigration to Dutch Guiana, we must have a statutory guarantee from its Government that there will be no attempt, as in Kenya, to oust the Indian from the land he has developed for himself and his children.

GENOA.

LLOYD GEORGE'S OPENING SPEECH.

HOW TO RESTORE EUROPE.

ACCEPTANCE OF PRINCIPLE OF CANNES RESOLUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Genoa.—The first sitting of the Conference was marked by an encounter between the French Minister, M. Barthou and Chicherin, the Chief Russian delegate.

After the German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, had declared that Germany was prepared to collaborate in the work of the Conference, Chicherin said that Russia would accept the resolutions adopted at Cannes, and asserted that the Russians wished to negotiate on the basis of reciprocity and equality. Russia, added Chicherin, favoured disarmament, but demanded the guarantees against external attacks.

M. Barthou, who had spoken previously, protested that Chicherin had referred to the questions which the Cannes Conference had side-tracked, such as the so-called Universal Conference and the prolongation of the mandate of the present Conference. M. Barthou took exception also to Cicherin's references to disarmament as irrelevant.

Chicherin replied that at Washington, M. Briand had said that France was unable to disarm on account of Russia, and they were meeting to remove that objection.

Mr. Lloyd George poured oil on the troubled waters, and appealed to Chicherin not to wreck the Conference. The incident then ended, and an adjournment came amid some excitement.

L. GEORGE'S OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his opening speech, laid stress on the fact that all nations were meeting on equal terms provided they accepted equal conditions. He proceeded to summarise the resolutions adopted at the Cannes Conference which were, firstly, that the nations agree not to repudiate their debts notwithstanding a change of Government, secondly, that no country will wage war on another country's institutions, thirdly, that no nation will engage in aggressive operations against another State's territory, and fourthly, equal justice shall be given to foreigners in the Court of Law.

Mr. Lloyd George said the time of actual fighting had ceased, but snarling continued which was undignified and distracting. The Conference would make a real contribution to the restoration of Europe if it could stop that snarling, and the Premier enjoined the nations not to roll boulders in front of the plough for a sense of desapir would sweep throughout the world if the Conference failed.

LATER.

Genoa.—Reuter's special correspondent is informed that the British Delegation is very pleased with progress hitherto achieved by the Conference, especially, in view of the general acceptance of the principle of the Cannes Conference resolutions. Successful results of the Conference are anticipated. The Allied diplomats admit that Mr. Lloyd George rose not a moment too soon to dissipate the menace resulting from the French protest at Chicherin's excursion outside the Cannes agenda. The Premier's appeals were more effective because he refused to take Chicherin and the deadlock too seriously, and by his remarks restored good humour.

THE GUIDING MOTIVE OF DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Genoa.—The Allied representatives have agreed that all powers shall be in equal position at the Conference, provided the Cannes basis is loyally accepted.

Sig. Facta formally opened the Conference to-day in Palazzo Georgio. The delegates of five convening powers sat side by side at the principal cross table, the Italians in the centre, the British Empire delegates on their left and the French on the right, while Belgium and Japan sat at opposite ends of the table. The members of other states were placed in four rows at right angles to the principal table. The Russians took their places between the Serbians and the Rumanians, with the Finns in front of the Swedes and the Spaniards.

All approaches to Palazzo Georgio were densely crowded hours before the opening of the Conference.

Sig. Facta, opening the Conference, emphasised that they must work for the peace of Europe in a sincere spirit that inspired the Washington Conference. Discussions should be dominated by the principle that the salvation of the community of nations was only attainable by establishing joint accord between independence, autonomy and sovereignty of individual states. Sig. Facta said that Italy was ready to remove all prohibitive and protectionist obstacles to the development of commerce.

PEACE THE FIRST NEED OF EUROPE.

WORLD SUFFERING FROM LACK OF SECURITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Genoa.—After the presidential address at the Conference Sig Facta affirmed that the conference was based wholly on the Cannes resolutions. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that Europe needed a common effort to restore commerce and industry which were everywhere disorganised and depressed. The first need was real peace. The discussion of currency, exchanges, transport and credit would be unavailing unless goodwill among the nations of the world was established. The world was one economic unit and he regretted the absence of America from the Conference. He believed that with the success of the Conference America would gladly come in.

M. Barthou declared that the world was suffering from lack of security and stability. Active faith alone could save the world. France did not pretend to save the world and she did not pretend to exercise hegemony. She was wholly peace-loving and would not have any criminal aberration disturbing the peace of the world. The complexity of the questions before the Conference precluded simplicity of formulae but it behoved each nation to aid in reconstruction.

EQUALITY OF ALL POWERS.

AGREED TO BY THE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Genoa.—An agreement as to equality of all powers was reached at a preliminary meeting, at which France objected to treating Russia and Germany on the same basis as other nations. Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Conference was not held for the purpose of issuing ultimatums, if Russia and Germany accepted the Cannes resolutions. "We must get to work, otherwise the Conference is useless."

The Japanese and the Italian delegates concurred. France, after some discussion, accepted that point of view too.

As the delegates assembled for the opening of the Conference, there was imposing military display everywhere, including cavalry with drawn swords. Strictest precautions were taken at the entrance to the Palace and all tickets were closely scrutinised. Visitors' staircase was draped with crimson and decorated with camelia and lined with troops. The ancient hall was crowded two hours before opening and seating was inadequate. Journalists were packed in the gallery at the back of the hall.

Mrs. and Miss Megan Lloyd George sat in the front row of visitors.

The British delegation were first to arrive. The Soviet Government's representatives were the last, and they looked nervous.

IRISH SITUATION.

ANTI-TREATYITES ILL TREAT GAVAN DUFFY.

MR. DE VALERA EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

For the first time since the declaration of Truce, British patrols were on duty yesterday in Dublin streets.

Republicans rushed the platform at the pro-Treaty meeting at Tullamore, at which Gavan Duffy and Postmaster, Walsh, were speaking, Mr. Duffy was severely mauled, seized and dragged from the platform.

Mr. De Valera has broken his silence regarding the actions of the anti-Treaty section of the Republican Army. In an interview in Dublin, Mr. De Valera stated that as a last resort, the Army was entitled to prevent elections as at present proposed. He added that he would not allow his name to be submitted as a candidate if elections were held on the present register.

SURPLUS INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

TERMS BEING CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Charles Yate, Lord Winterton to-day expressed regret that he could not yet make statement with regard to the terms for surplus Indian Army officers, which were now being considered along with the proposals as regards the personnel affected by reductions in other fighting services.

OPIUM-SMOKING IN CHINA.

AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

In a special letter to the Manchester Guardian" the Missionary, J. S. Helps from China declares that the reported statement of Chaoh Sin Chu, Chinese Charge D'Affairs, at the anti-opium meeting recently held in London that opium smoking, except where secretly indulged in, had practically disappeared in China is incorrect. He says there has been revival of opium planting and smoking in all but a few parts of China during the past three or four years, which is not merely encouraged but often forced upon people by so-called Military Governors for the sake of Revenue. Those knowing China best fear that the situation in regard to opium smoking will soon be as bad as ever.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Five hundred wireless operators have now refused duty and London docks are picketed.

FIGHTING N.C.O.

GOVERNMENTS' "RESTRAINT."

POLICY TO BE JUSTIFIED BY ITS FRUITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

A white paper is issued containing telegrams from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State dealing with the situation in India covering a period from 9th February up to the time of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. The telegram of 9th February reviews at length the situation with regard to Non-co-operation and concluded by stating the principle which had throughout underlain the policy of the Government of India as regards Non-co-operation. The telegram says the Government of India has been fully conscious of the risks inherent in that policy. If more drastic measures demanded by some of their critics were not previously adopted, this was not due to the distrust of their powers to suppress outbreaks nor because instructions from higher authority tied their hands but because they believe that a statesmanlike policy must have in view the ultimate, more far-reaching and more enduring consequences of any action, rather than its immediate effects.

HOW BRITISH RULE HAS BEEN CARRIED ON.

British Rule in India has hitherto been carried on with the co-operation of the people of India and such co-operation is essential to its continued success. The Government of India, therefore, regarded it of the utmost consequence that they should carry with them, as far as practicable, in any measures taken against non-co-operation, the approval and acquiescence of Indian opinion. And recent debates in the Indian Legislature were evidence of the fact that in that direction they were largely successful. Nevertheless, though sober and sensible Indians realise the impracticability of the demands of non-operators it has not been possible to ignore the fact that Non-co-operation is largely engendered and sustained by nationalist aspirations and, as far as Mahomedans are concerned, by religious feelings, which strongly appeal to those also who have not adopted its programme. The Government of India thought the path of wisdom lay in exercising, in the case of men swayed by such motives, as much forbearance as in their judgment was consistent with their responsibilities and they believe this policy will be justified by its fruits in the long run.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAR DEBTS

A SUPREME ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Goodenough, Chairman of the Barclay's Bank, addressing the American Chamber of Commerce, London, said the adjustment of war debts was essential to save the world from an impossible situation. He suggested that the amount payable by each debtor-nation should be finally decided in the soonest practicable time and then bonds should be created and gradually offered to the public for investment. He supported national guarantees endorsed upon bonds which, he was convinced would find a ready market among investors all over the world.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading motored in the Dun on Sunday and visited the Mohand Forest.—(A. P.)

A press communique says the Everest Expedition left Phari in the morning of the 8th April for Khimbagong.

THE KIRPAN.

OFFICIAL ATTEMPT TO CURTAIL SIKH RIGHTS.

SENTENCE ON PRESIDENT OF GURDWARA COMMITTEE.

A SIKH LEADER'S CHALLENGE.

The following Press communique is issued by the Secretary of the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee:—

Sardar Kharak Singh, the venerable President of the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, was arrested at Sialkot on the 4th April under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. His case demanding security from him to keep the peace was fixed for the 14th April. On the 6th April at about 2 p.m. he was suddenly and without notice produced before Mr. Fyson, the District Magistrate of Sialkot. Two police officers examined briefly proved the discovery list of 179 kirpans of various sizes, seized by them while in the course of construction, from Sardar Sahib's factory, some time ago.

They deposed that these half-completed weapons were swords and not kirpans, but could give no explanation as to why they had themselves noted them as kirpans and not swords in the discovery lists prepared by them. Sardar Sahib declined to cross-examine either of the two witnesses or to defend himself. He, however, admitted the discovery and construction of the kirpans.

He stated that as a Sikh he wanted no law and no courts to adjudicate upon a religious principle, but that "kirpans had been declared to be free from all restrictions of the Arms Act by Government of India Notification." On the Court's giving him a copy of the Arms Act, Sardar Sahib showed second schedule where the exemption was noted. He pointed out that in the third column providing for the directions as to the extent of prohibition it was clearly noted "from all." Section 5 of the Arms Act, being a prohibitory section, as to the manufacturing of Arms, therefore did not apply to Kirpans. Had it been otherwise, then the entry in the third column would have been "from all except Section 5" as in the other similar cases, where manufacture was prohibited.

The District Magistrate asked Sardar Sahib to show from Guru Granth Sahib that kirpan was religious symbol of the Sikhs which they must possess, and that kirpan means a sword. Sardar Sahib replied that evidently the Magistrate neither understood nor cared to understand the Sikh point of view and that he was not there to expound the Granth Sahib.

A Sikh lawyer present in Court tried to point to the Magistrate that Guru Granth Sahib was composed by the 5th Guru while kirpan became a religious symbol under the commandment of the 10th Guru, five generations later. He was called to order as he was not a counsel for the accused. The Public Prosecutor then addressed the Court on behalf of the Crown. He admitted that literally kirpan meant sword, but as the Sikhs used to wear small kirpans before exemption they were now taking unfair advantage of the literal meaning by using longer weapons. He said that the weapons seized from the factory of Sardar Sahib would become kirpans when "carried or possessed" by Sikhs as provided for by the Notification, but remained swords during the various stages of construction. A gentleman in Court tried to point out to the Crown Counsel that he was ignoring the fact that the accused possessing the kirpans was a Sikh. Sardar Sahib, however, stopped him from doing so.

The Magistrate there and then dictated

(Continued on next page.)

TO-MORROW'S HARTAL.

OCCASION TO ACHIEVE A TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

NO COERCION FOR ITS OBSERVANCE.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and of the Swaraj Subha, has issued the following message with regard to the observance of Hartal to-morrow:—

To-morrow's Hartal in honour of the Martyrs of the Punjab affords a great occasion to the people of Bombay to achieve a veritable triumph of peace, and by the perfection of their dignity, chivalry and self-restraint to redeem the shame that rusts the memory of the Hartal of November 17.

Not by one syllable, not by one gesture of reproach or coercion, may we even seem to constrain the will or action of a single citizen into a reluctant conformity with our own desire. Nor may we seek to interrupt the normal service of trains or tramways, nor interfere with the legitimate routine of any establishment or emporium that elects to disregard our Sabbath of the Martyrs.

Let us scale the heights of a supreme opportunity and by our attitude and conduct, throughout the sacred day of commemoration, bring home to the heart of the lowliest communities and loneliest minorities within our reach, the abiding comfort of our assurance that their welfare is secure and their interest safe-guarded from moral or material peril, by the devotion of their servants, the soldiers of Swaraj.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Bombay, April 12.

TURKISH CLAIMS.

"A PEACE NOT AN ARMISTICE".

VIEWS OF IZZET AND YUSUF KEMAL.

Marshal Izzet Pasha, Foreign Minister of the Government of Constantinople, left London on 19th March for Paris, having had another prolonged conversation with Lord Curzon at the residence of the latter in Carlton House-terrace. Before his departure Izzet Pasha made a statement to a representative of *The Times*.

Izzet Pasha declared that he had every reason to be satisfied with his stay in London, and that he was not leaving with despair in regard to re-establishment of peace in the Near East. "I do not doubt," said the Marshal, "that Europe, which has on several occasions solemnly promised the formation of a sovereign Turkey capable of maintaining its independent existence, will desire, in the coming weeks, to take into account our requests and our claims, which for the rest tend only to the practical realization of those promises—a Turkey sovereign and independent in its racial and natural frontiers, able to develop its national aptitudes freely. Moreover, a just and equitable peace, and one which consequently will be solid and lasting, is possible only on this condition."

Izzet Pasha added:—"In accordance with what I have already said, all Asia Minor, including Smyrna, with its Turkish frontiers, must be assigned to Turkey, which must have full sovereignty over them. Constantinople, the capital of the Empire and seat of the Caliphate, must be sheltered from all attack, and its security seriously assured both by sea and land. We accept the freedom of navigation of the Straits on condition always that the security of Constantinople is assured."

Replying to a question relating to the Angora agreement, Izzet Pasha said:—"The agreement concluded by M. Franklin-Bouillon has our entire sympathy."

In reference to the protection of minorities, the Minister declared:—"We accept the same arrangements for the protection of minorities as those adopted in the Treaties of Neuilly, St. Germain, and Trianon. As we have never been ill-disposed towards the minorities, we are also prepared to examine suggestions on this matter provided that such suggestions are not of a nature injuriously to affect our independence and to encourage the minorities. It is necessary rather to counsel them to live on good terms with the majority, to abstain henceforth from fomenting trouble, and not to follow revolutionary methods in the way of provocation. I can most conscientiously give assurance that if the minorities remain quiet they will have nothing to fear from the Turks."

On the subject of the Capitulations, Izzet Pasha said:—"As regards the Capitulations, we desire our economic freedom and to be exempt from the bonds which hinder our future development. On the other hand, we are disposed to take seriously into consideration the legitimate and well-understood interests of the Powers."

"You ask me whether we are in agreement with Angora as regards the claims of Turkey," added Izzet Pasha. "Well, I will frankly reply to you that every Turk, without distinction of party, who is aware of the legitimate rights of his native country, carries in his heart the national ideal, which is none other than to obtain satisfaction of the national claims necessary to the independence and sovereignty of Turkey."

YUSUF KEMAL'S STATEMENT.

Ysuf Kemal Bty, Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Angora Government, who is leaving London to-day, also saw Lord Curzon again on Saturday and had a prolonged conversation with him.

He said subsequently to a representative of *The Times*—"Both the British and the European public should understand that the peace to be desired is one which will put an end to all causes of dispute, whether external or internal. There must be appeasement from the point of view of the relations between the Musulman and non-Musulman subject of Turkey. The causes which existed previously in the Ottoman Empire and were the pretext for the intervention of the European Powers in the internal affairs of Turkey must not be allowed to continue. It is quite impossible to protect the minorities by methods which do not assure this apptasement."

Speaking of the peace to be aimed at, Yusuf Kemal Bey said:—"It should be an effective peace, not a peace in appearance and an armistice in fact. We are at war; the enemy is in our territory, committing all sorts of atrocities and devastation. We do not wish for blood to be shed in vain, and if the Powers desire the lasting peace that we desire the war will come to an end immediately. We leave the inhabitants of the three Arab vilayets the right of themselves disposing of their lot and only ask for the vilayets which are either wholly or mainly Turkish. We have lost two-thirds of our Ottoman Empire—Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Arabia; we only ask for one-third of our territory, namely, Thrace and Anatolia. We could not accept the Enos-Midia line in Thrace because it could not be a frontier guaranteeing the security of Constantinople, and according to the right which the Great War was fought to defend—the right of sovereignty and independence for each people—the capital of the people should be protected against abrupt attack.

"But, apart from this, Thrace is Turkish according both to impartial statistics and to the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George. Adrianople is a city sacred to the Musulmans from every point of view, and we claim it for Turkey. As regards Western Thrace, I point to the Turkish National Pact which declares (Article III.) 'the determination of the juridical status of Western Thrace, also, which has been made dependent on the Turkish peace, must be effected in accordance with the votes which shall be given by the inhabitants in complete freedom.'"—*The Times*.

TORY REGIME AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

WILL THE REFORMS BE SCRAPPED?

"THE TIMES'" THREAT.

PREMIER AT THE MERCY OF THE DIE-HARDS

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, March 23.

The arrest of our revered Mahatmaji has, of course, given great satisfaction to the Imperialist Press here. We have been vouchsafed little information regarding the proceedings in the Court. Correspondents who cable very freely, nowadays, the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and, in great detail any outbreak of disorder in any part of India are singularly reticent in communicating to the British publics anything like a full report of such an important matter as the Mahatmaji's statement in Court. They prefer to give the greatest prominence to tributes to the fairness of the Court and Mahatmaji's remark to the Judge, that, if he really believed him to have done wrong, it was his duty to impose the heaviest sentence, and that the preaching of disaffection had become with him (Mahatmaji) almost a passion. Indeed these little details form the substance of the reports of the final proceedings and are presented in such a way as to suggest to the innocent, not to say, ignorant reader that Mahatmaji and Mr. Shankerlal had pleaded guilty, as an admission of wrong-doing and were present as an act of penance for doing what they ought not. The Bombay correspondent of the "Times" gives the greatest importance to the recognition by Mahatmaji and the Indian Press of the fairness of the proceedings and all concerned, and speaks of the "affectionate tribute" paid to the Judge, the Advocate-General and others by "Young India." But of the real nature of the statement made by Mahatmaji we get little idea. I need hardly say, that all those interested in the state of India are waiting anxiously for the Indian papers which will bring them full and detailed reports, and especially for the text of the statement written by Mahatma Gandhi in the jail before his sentence. The Bombay correspondent of the "Daily Herald", to whom we are accustomed to look for the only reliable representation of events in India, has cabled a brief summary of this, which he describes as "a terrible indictment of British rule in India."

The "firm Hand."

For the rest, we are led to suppose, again from the statements in the Imperialist Press, that the "firm hand" having at last been applied India is now about to settle down to a submissive acceptance of the overlordship of the British bureaucracy. With two Tories, as Secretary of State and Under-Secretary at the India Office, Lord Reading brought to a realisation of the error of his policy of conciliation (*sic*) and the Die-Hards revelling in the mastery they have secured—as they think—over Mr. Lloyd George, we shall now see, according to the ideas of these people, India quiet and "well-behaved." That the Imperialists are looking forward to a strong period of reaction is undoubted. Exulting in the belief that they now rule the roost in the House of Commons and that Mr. Lloyd George can only keep in office by a rigid obedience to their behests, they even talk of "scrapping" the ill-fated Montagu reforms and restoring a regime in India of unabashed autocracy. But of this more anon.

The Budget Deadlock.

For the moment, interest in Indian affairs has been transferred to the deadlock created in the Legislative Assembly by the determined resistance to the Budget. It has come as a great shock to the friends of the "Reforms" in this country to be presented so early with an illustration of the disastrous possibilities attendant upon a sytem which depends, for the preservation of all its illusions on the submissive behaviour of the cooperators. And the behaviour of the Moderates, in producing a crisis, which involves either a surrender by the Government of India, or the exercise of autocratic power by the Governor-General, has brought upon them the wrath of those who have treated them hitherto with encouraging patronage. This has found expression in the amazing leading article in yesterday's "Times" in which it is suggested that the power reserved to Parliament to deprive India even of the "beginnings" of self-government if unfitness for it is shown, should be exercised, in view of this contumacious behaviour of the members of the Legislative Assembly. In one of its characteristic, illogical, inconsequent tirades which read as though they had been written in the schoolroom, the "Times" begins by admitting that the members of the Assembly are justified in their opposition to the extravagance of the Military Budget. It disposes of the Commander-in-Chief's plea of the danger on the Frontier by pointing out that "the menace of the frontier tribesmen only becomes acute, when we penetrate into their territory, and it then proceeds to take the Democrats and Nationalists to task for exercising their power of protest in the only constitutional way possible and declares that they have shown themselves thereby unfit to have self-government. And

(Continued on page 9.)

SOUL FORCE.

EASY WAY TO FIGHT MIGHTY GOVT.

LEADERS' IMPRISONMENT—PROOF OF SUCCESS OF SWARAJ.

MATUNGA'S QUOTA TO NATIONAL WEEK.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee, an open air mass meeting was held near Matunga Railway Station on Tuesday night, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal presiding.

At the outset Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi said the Khadi Exhibition held in Matunga had so far proved very successful. The total sale was Rs. 15,000 and they expected still further sale in the next two days.

MR. MOTIWALA.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala then said they had all learnt the treatment accorded to Mahatma Gandhi in the jail. Not only men but also women were sent to jail now. The whole aspect of the country was changed at the present moment, and he, therefore, exhorted the audience to follow the programme as chalked out by the Mahatma. If Chauri Chaura had remained non-violent they would have made better progress to achieve their goal. Unless they removed untouchability, practised non-violence, developed Hindu-Moslem unity and put on Khaddar they would not get Swarajya soon. Swarajya was their birthright, and they must try to get it. They must not strive for Swarajya only, but also to right the wrongs of the Punjab and the Khilafat. To achieve all this, they must sink their differences and be united as one man, whether they be Moderates, Progressives, Independents or Extremists. He thought the best plan to achieve Swarajya was to observe Gandhi Day on the 18th of every month and give their income of that day to the Swarajya Fund. If they did so conscientiously they were sure to collect more than a crore of rupees year by year. The awakening was great indeed and they must keep it up unto the end.

MR. J. K. MEHTA.

Mr. J. K. Mehta regretted that the meeting was not graced by ladies by their presence. It was Mahatma's injunction to uplift both the womanhood and the depressed classes of India. It was enjoined by a great prophet to take tooth for tooth and eye for eye. But there was another greater prophet than him who said "Love thy enemy as thyself." Mahatma Gandhi followed the latter prophet and taught them to practise non-violence. The British Government was very powerful, and they could not fight such a mighty Government with arms and ammunition. They could best wage war by Soul Force only, and not by brute force. They should yearn for independence. By putting on Khadi only they would not get independence, but they should have a natural desire to have independence. They should also get rid of untouchability once and for all. In Malabar there were several sections of depressed classes. Some had to stand 50 yards away and some 100 yards away from a high-class Brahmin. If they treated their poor brethren of lower state so inhumanly they should not wonder if in the Kenya Colony Indians were kept far away from the white population. In Western countries there was a thing like masses and classes, but they respected the qualities of head and heart even of the poorest of the poor. For instance the present Prime Minister was the son of a cobbler. In India unless they followed this principle they would not achieve Swarajya.

PANDIT MUKUND MALAVIYA.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya then exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi faithfully. If they referred their scriptures they would find obedience to their leaders enjoined therein. In the army, likewise, there was a strict discipline enjoined on one and all. Whether the order be right or wrong, a soldier was bound to carry out the order of his superior. They were, therefore, in duty bound to follow the order of Mahatma who was their leader. In the jail he is treated as an ordinary and common prisoner. He had taken all the sufferings upon himself for the liberation and good of the country. It was, therefore, up to them all to feel for his sufferings. There were something like 25,000 political prisoners confined within the four walls of the jails who were rotting there for their conscience' sake. He then read from a newspaper the sufferings of political prisoners in the Central Jail of Agra. They were treated like common murderers. Jemadars and Havaldars were assaulting political prisoners mercilessly. For nimaz (prayer) a lungi was not allowed, and some were bleeding as a result of assault in jails. All this they (political prisoners) suffered smilingly for their country's sake. He (speaker), therefore, exhorted the audience to use their soul force against their adversaries. They were unable to fight a mighty government but they could do so easily by soul force.

MR. V. JERAJNI.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajni then said they all had to give their account to Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Motilal Nehru who were in Jail for their country's sake. It was up to them all, therefore, to try their best to enlist as many Congress members as possible and to sell and use as much Khadi as possible. And if they did so they would release Mahatma and the other patriots soon.

MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall who was received with continued applause then said that the last meeting he attended at Matunga was on a night of Ramadhan last year when Mahatma Gandhi presided and Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali were among the speakers. Now all those leaders were in jail. It was a great loss to them all and a great disappointment to him personally that he was not now able to converse with those leaders and to consult with them. He could well understand that many people felt depressed, dejected and almost hopeless, but he asked them to look back in this national week over three years to Jallianwalla Bagh, and to look back for two years to the Treaty of Sevres and they would find that they had no reason to be disheartened. When they were absorbed in thought of the Mahatma and the indignities heaped upon him they were like people who looked only at the moon when it was setting and never turned their heads to see that day was coming up behind them. He said the imprisonment of all the leaders is the proof of the success of the movement. The Government did not want non-violent non-co-operation for it did not know how to cope with it. A great change had taken place over the Indian nation since the Amritsar massacre. No doubt most people in the world would respond to a massacre with racial hatred, but the Indian nation was more wisely guided by that great leader who saw that hatred could not be exterminated by increasing hatred, who exhorted every man to overcome evil by increasing goodness in himself. That was the doctrine of that great Hindu leader and that was the doctrine of Islam.

Coming to Khaddar he said it was the emblem of purity, emblem of humility, and emblem of unity. If there had not been unity of the Hindus and the Moslems they could never have impressed the world as they had done. He advised them not to follow anyone who said that non-violent non-co-operation was a failure; or that Moslem-Hindu unity was a failure. What they required was faith in their imprisoned leaders and discipline. The great leaders were no longer with them. It was now the turn of the regimental officers, and the private soldiers in the ranks everyone of whom must show himself a true fedai—devoted to the service of his country in the service of his God.

A vote of thanks to the chairman followed by thundering cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay" and "Allah ho Akber" terminated the proceedings.

CITY EQUITABLE ASSOCIATED.

ASSETS £9,526; LIABILITIES OVER A MILLION AND A HALF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Angry scenes took place at the Meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the City Equitable Associated, one of the subsidiary companies of which Mr. Bevan was President. The Official Receiver explained that the Company was formed in May 1921 to acquire shares in four Insurance Companies. Referring to the imposing assets shown in the prospectus of July 1921, the official receiver declared that the assets then ceased to exist as interest-bearing securities. The assets at present were estimated at £9,526 and liabilities exceeded a million and half. The meeting refused to listen to the solicitor speaking on behalf of the directors, whereupon two directors endeavoured to reply. There were angry interrogations until a shareholder asked what the directors considered their duties were. The Receiver interposed. "We all are dissatisfied with the way they performed their duties in this case."

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE RULE

COMPULSORY DEALINGS IN CASH ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Subject to confirmation on May 15th, the Stock Exchange has passed new regulations abolishing the compulsory dealing in cash and permitting option dealing and allowing bargains to be continued, thus practically reverting to prewar conditions.

STRONG AGITATION AGAINST REZA KHAN.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S MOVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

Teheran.—A strong agitation is on foot against Reza Khan, who is War Minister and military Dictator. Some fifty of his Cossacks have taken refuge at a shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, near Teheran, and about a dozen editors and journalists and Democrats at the Russian Legation. The cause of the agitation is attributed to the Russian Minister finding that the War Minister is a strong anti-Bolshevik, and, consequently, he is carrying on a strong propaganda in order to force Reza Khan to relinquish his post.

A CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 10.

Mr. S. Krishna Swami Sarma, a Congress worker, was arrested to-day at the "Swadesmitram" office under Section 108 Cr. P. C. under a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was remanded to jail, as he refused to furnish security.

Dr. John Matthai has been permanently appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of economics, Presidency College, Madras. (A. P.)

DEPRECIATION OF GERMAN CURRENCY.

GERMAN GOVT.'S NOTE TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—The German Government replying to the Reparations Commission points out that since December the purchasing power of the mark has decreased and the cost of living steadily risen. The coming summer it is contemplated will give the greatest anxiety, inasmuch as Germany will be faced with famine if she is unable to obtain necessary foreign currencies for the payment of imported grain. The mark will soon cease to have value abroad if the depreciation of German currency continued. The reply declares that it is in the interests of the entire world to prevent Germany's collapse, reiterates, the German Government's conviction that an external loan only means covering its reparation obligations and stabilising its exchanges, and considers that Germany's present taxation is the heaviest that can be borne by the German people, who could not agree to any control incompatible with Germany's financial sovereignty.

GREEK EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR.

MARSHAL-FOCH RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the arrangements for ensuring order during the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor had been elaborated by Allied authorities under Marshal Foch.

He had no information that two thousand Greek officers and a large number of troops in Smyrna refused to be bound by the Armistice.

THE KIRPAN.

(Continued from previous page.)

his judgment to his stenotypist. He held that the weapons when completed may be sold to a non-Sikh or to a Sikh who already possessed a kirpan and if so used would not be exempt as kirpans. He found the offence proved, the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The original case under which Sardar Sahib was arrested and confined to jail was fixed for the 14th. At midnight on 6th April, Sardar Sahib was conveyed by motor to Ugoke Railway Station and put in the train. At 6 a.m. on 7th April, he was taken out at Lahore Railway Station, put in a motor and guarded by police guards in other motors conveyed to Lahore Jail.

SARDAR KHAZAN SINGH'S CHALLENGE.

If the sudden and hasty trial of Sardar Kharak Singh on a charge other than on which he was arrested was meant to strike awe in the minds of the Sikhs manufacturing and supplying kirpans to their co-religionists, it does not seem to have succeeded in its object. Sardar Sahib, Sardar Khazan Singh, retired E. A. C., an officer with a distinguished record as President of Faridkot State Council and as additional District Magistrate at Lyallpur before his retirement, has sent the following letter to Mr. Fyson, the District Magistrate of Sialkot, a few hours after he passed the sentence on venerable Sardar Kharak Singh:—

Sialkot City, 7-4-1922.

To H. Fyson, Esquire, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my letter dated 1st instant, I write to say that as the new policy of the Government in curtailing the rights of the Sikhs under the Government of India Notification exempting the kirpan from all restrictions has been declared by you to-day in the case of Sardar Kharak Singhji, I take the earliest opportunity to inform you that I have been, am now, and will go on manufacturing kirpans, and you may take such action against me as you consider necessary. Exemption of kirpan from all penal measures under the Arms Act was earned by the Sikh community by numberless sacrifices for the British Government, and I do not think that it should new be lost without any sacrifices by the Sikh community to retain it. I willingly and cheerfully, therefore, would follow the footsteps of Sardar Kharak Singhji and offer myself as an humble sacrifice in the cause of my God and Guru by whose commandment the Sikhs are enjoyed the freedom of the kirpan. I may add that if you may not reopen the old case, you may start at a fresh one as I am still manufacturing the kirpans. I may further add that in the old case I waive my claim for transfer to some other district and if a new case is started, I will not apply for transfer of the same.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) KHAZAN SINGH,
Retired E. A. C.

MORE PANTH-SEWAKS SENT TO JAIL.

Sardar Buta Singh, Assistant Manager, Nankana Sahib, and his 21 companions have been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in Kamalia-Gurdwara case. Tikka Ramkishan Singh Bedi of *Una* had agreed with Sardar Mohtab Singh, Secretary, S. G. P. Committee, and Sardar Amar Singh of Wasoo to withdraw the case against these Panth-Sewaks. Information has, however, been received that he, being impressed with the change of the policy of the Government and the wholesale arrests of the Sikhs, wrote to the Authorities that he had no intention to withdraw the case. Two more companions of Sardar Buta Singh were also convicted and sentenced. Thus this worthy descendant of Baba Sahib Singh Bedi, now having altogether got 31 Panth-Sewaks convicted and sent to jail, is not far behind his cousin Kartar Singh Bedi.

CHARKHA—EMBLEM OF SWARAJ.

APPEAL TO LABOURERS.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Kamatipura (Girl's School Compound) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, V. A. Desai, S. K. Banerji, J. B. Patel and other prominent workers of the Byculla Ward were present, Mrs. Naidu was unanimously voted to the Chair. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar who was the first speaker said that the audience, who were mostly Telengees, were people from Haiderabad (Deccan). These people came to these parts long before Bombay was made and these were people who were working in the Bunder when Kalyan was the chief port; they were hard-working and intelligent. But their answer to the call of the Congress was very poor. He said Kamatipura consisted mostly of poorer classes who worked the whole day and took shelter in the nights, like pigeons, in small rooms with insanitary surroundings. There were also men and women who slept in the streets. Some of them wasted their money in drinking and got their health spoilt. He would also mention that in that locality there were also women of ill-repute. It was our duty to purify them. These people coming from distant places had come to Bombay live such a miserable life. What was the result? Agriculture was neglected and lands remained barren. Agriculture was the wealth of our country. They neglected that and suffered and lead a miserable life. The first attack of Influenza and such other epidemic was on them. Why should they suffer in that way. What was the condition of people 100 years back? Cotton was produced in abundance in India. But it was allowed to be carried away. They were the growers. They ought to save a little money from day to day. The Industrial wealth was in their hands and they should buy Charkhas immediately and spin. Even Mahatmaji in the jail was spinning. If they really wanted to release him and get Swaraj it was their duty to work on the Charkha. He would tell them "Charkha" was the emblem key to Swaraj. That key must also open the gates of the prison and release the leaders, who were in prison.

Another thing he wanted to tell them all. They should save 4 annas and become members of the Congress. Congress was not meant for the rich alone. It was meant for all. They should make it their own and have a voice in it. Lastly, the important thing was that there is to be hartal on the 13th. He appealed to them all to keep perfect peace. And the hartal should be voluntary. If the mill-owners would not close their mills, they should not force them to close. They should not obstruct tram-cars. If any of them want to work, others should not force them to stop. By doing that they would demean the movement and make the way to "Swaraj" very hard. It would even pain the heart of Mahatma Gandhiji

MR. J. B. PATEL.

Mr. J. B. Patel who followed said that he had nothing more to say than what Mr. Khadilkar had said. But he would remind the public of Mahatmaji's six years' imprisonment Why was he suffering and for whom was he suffering? They should remember he was suffering for them and for their country. He wanted to free them, chiefly the oppressed and starving. He fought for justice and freedom. He adored "Charkha" as a stepping stone to "Swaraj." Even he who at first did not believe in these things, had become a follower of Mahatmaji. He was the son of a Parsi. But he had truth and righteousness as his religion. He had given up his practice and he was to-day in Khaddar. He devoted his whole time for the cause of the country. Charkha should be their idol. They should not loose the valuable key. He wished people would start first with the Khaddar Cap and step by step use Khaddar in full. I find myself bright in Khaddar. He hoped they would take up to Charkha and Khaddar from that week.

Then Mr. V. A. Desai stood up and said that membership forms and tickets for Tilak Swaraj Fund could be had in Lokamanya Swadeshi Bhandar, conducted by Mr. Silam, one of the Secretaries of Byculla, District Congress Committee. It was being sold at cost price.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in her concluding speech, said she was proud that day to be in the midst of Haiderabadees, who were people from her place. "When I came last time she said, "I found in addition to my brothers, a good many Haiderabadee sisters. That day she found a few faces. One of her friends challenged at a public meeting about the condition of the poor men and women of the Byculla Ward. Their duty, first duty, was to turn to them. She was always anxious to go there and speak to them. She was prepared to work for them. But they could all cooperate. She appealed to them to think of their condition seriously. Why should they sleep in streets and why should there be any starvation? Because Indian wealth was drained away. Why should they allow it? She appealed to everyone in that locality to buy a Charkha and Spin yarn and then weave cloth. Let Khaddar be worn by one and all. Then they would retain much of India's wealth. They could not only liberate their country and their countrymen, who were precious to them. They should be ashamed of being in such a condition. During the week, a week of mourning in memory of those dead heroes of Jallianwalla Bagh they should work for their country. They should take a vow that day to use Khaddar and begin to use Charkha.

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-DAYS' PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

LADIES' MEETING AND PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a mass meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 3 p.m. (instead of the 15th).

The procession to the Mahadeo Baug will start from the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 4-30 p.m. Ladies are requested to attend.

KHADI PROCESSION OF LADIES AT MANDVI.

The Mandvi District Congress Committee has organised a big Khadi procession of ladies to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when Seth Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Shrimati Bi-Amman, Shriyut Barjorji Framji Bharucha and all the members of the Managing Council will attend the procession. Ladies are requested to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Dadar, Kirtiker's Wadi (near the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Dadar Station), when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. V. J. Patel and others will speak on the "National Week."

AT GHALKOPAR.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Perin Dadabhai Naoroji and Mrs. Captain will sell Khadi from 8 a.m. to 8-45 a.m. (S. T.), and will deliver a public lecture on "The Nation's Duty", in Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai's bungalow. Messrs. Shivji Devshi and Raichura will also speak.

AT GIRGAUM.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will speak and Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BYCULLA.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at the Maidan, opposite the hospital (Arthur Road), to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m., when Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and others will address on "Charkha and Khaddar."

GUJRATI HINDU STREE MANDLI.

Under the auspices of the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, Mr. Harimookhshanker M. Dave will discourse on "The present situation and our duty", at the Mandal's hall at Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION.

To-day is the last day for the Matunga Khadi Exhibition. The Exhibition will be open between 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 9 p.m. for public and from 1 to 4 p.m. for ladies only.

To-morrow (Thursday) the spinning competition will take place at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

The Exhibition will be entirely closed on Thursday on account of the *hartal*.

MEETING AT NAGPADA.

Under the auspices of the Joint Central Khilafat and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.), at Mastanshah Tank (New Nagpada), in connection with the National Week, when Mrs. Naidu will preside. Bi-Amman, Seth Chotani, Messrs. Patel, Pickthall, Upson, Tairsee, Jamnadas Mehta, Bharucha, Moazzamah, Zahur Ahmed and other prominent Hindu and Muslim gentlemen of Bombay will be present and address the meeting.

FORTH-COMING FUNCTIONS.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Active Volunteers of the Bombay National Volunteer Corps are required to be present at their respective District Congress Committee's Office to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. They shall receive further instructions at the Office.

Volunteers on the Reserved list of the Bombay National Volunteer Corps are particularly requested to assist their respective District Congress Committees tomorrow (Thursday) in preserving perfect peace; and to be present at the District Office on the same day at 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

To-morrow (Thursday) will be observed by this Association as a holiday.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT BYCULLA.

Under the auspices of the Byculla Congress Committee, an exhibition of Khaddar and other hand-woven cloth was held on Tuesday in the compound of Motisha's Jain Temple in Love Lane. This was managed by Mr. K. N. Bhavsar. In the exhibition, throughout the day Khaddar was being sold at cost price to the public. Khaddar was supplied at cost prices to the exhibition by the Lokamanya Swadeshi Bhandara and the Zenana Stores. At the exhibition several people contributed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

NATIONAL WEEK IN LIMBDI.

A Limbdi correspondent writes:—

On the first day of the National Week, a band of young boys numbering about 150 (all in Khaddar) went, both morning and evening, in the form of a procession round all the principle streets of the town, singing songs exhorting the people to take to the spinning wheel and bringing to their memory the Punjab wrongs perpetrated on the people. Collection for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and enrolments for membership in the Congress will be started from Monday, the 10th instant. Will other cities of Kathiawar take a lesson and fulfil the wish of Mahatmaji, now in jail?

"WORK WORK & WORK.

PROMOTE KHADI.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

BI AMMA'S MESSAGE.

"The only message I can give to you is to be brave and work, work and work. You can redress Khilafat and Punjab Wrongs and obtain Swaraj by making strenuous efforts towards promotion of Khadi. Khadi is the symbol of our united nationality. By wearing Khadi let us demonstrate to the world our united aim and purpose. Khadi alone is the most effective and compelling weapon to draw attention to your grievances. Greeks are reported to be concentrating their forces on Smyrna front. The only fit reply which Mahomedans particularly can give is to concentrate on Khadi and collection of Angora Fund. You should also not forget contributing your mite towards Tilak Swaraj Fund. Follow strictly and loyally the programme of Mahatma Gandhi by which alone you can assure success and ultimately bring almost his release and that of my sons and all others who are bravely facing the hardship of jail life.

WAY TO PRODUCE KHADDAR IN GREATERS CALE.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY CITIZENS.

Mr. B. Pattabhai Sitaramaya of Machilipatam makes the following appeal to the citizens of Bombay:—

The only suggestion that I can make to the wealthy citizens of Bombay is that they should satisfy themselves that they have done their duty by the country in regard to Khadder. That is a platitude but how to derive the satisfaction is a point that merits consideration. Organize as many looms as you have room for, as you have money for, as you have heart for in your own place, under your own supervision, on your own initiative. If you are not able to do so, supply money to those who can. You may not be able to get all the weavers, we can; you may not have grounds spacious enough to accomodate, we have; you have plenty of money which is indispensable to organization, we have not. Why then, should we not establish an organic connection between your money and our men, your Capital and our crafts and that way help Khaddar? If some one whose eye these words may catch would put Rs. 5,000 into the business, we shall put up for him one hundred looms and send him all output. We are suffering for want of Capital, you are obviously suffering for want of weavers. Like a great Cooperative Wholesale Society which works in London, but has mills on the Hughli, coffee estates in the Nilgiris, wheat growing land in Riga and poultry farms in Denmark, why not friends in Bombay have Khaddar loom colonies in Bunder (Machilipatam) and add to the output of homespuns and hasten the advent of Swaraj, and the reign of the Mahatma? I have made a practical suggestion and would be grateful to assist any one who is minded to avail himself of the opportunity.

INDIAN NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DETROIT, MICH, U.S.A. March 12.

At a mass meeting held in the Auto-Workers' Hall, here on Sunday March 12th the following resolutions were passed unanimously. The attendance was over one thousand and the resolutions were passed with great enthusiasm:—

Whereas the British Government in India has arrested on a charge of sedition Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the non-violent non-cooperation movement in India and has thus used violence against the most Christ-like and non-violent man, be it, resolved that the British Government has lost all claims to our goodwill and we strongly protest against this use of force, and be it further Resolved that the Indian National movement known as the non-violent non cooperation movement has our full and complete sympathy and hearty support.

NATIONAL WEEK IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), April 11.

The National Week is being celebrated in all parts of Sind. Meetings are held everyday and propaganda for Khadi and Swaraj Fund is being carried on. All is quiet so far, there has been no disturbance.

AMERICAN NAVAL BILL.

WHY NAVAL SECRETARY OPPOSED IT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Washington.—Mr. Denby's attack on the Naval Bill is due to the fact that the measure was amended by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, whose further reductions in expenditure and personnel are regarded by the Administration as being incompatible with the maintenance of the strength of the Navy, as decided during the Washington Conference.

TIDE OF REPRESSION.

THOUSANDS OF ARRESTS.

POLICE AND MILITARY EXCESSES.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PROVINCES.

The All-Indian Congress Committee publishes the following reports of repression received from the various Provincial Congress Committees:—

TAMIL NADU (MADRAS).

From the end of November 1921 to 19th January 1922.

On the 19th November 1921 the Provincial Congress Committee authorised individual Civil Disobedience of a defensive character of orders under section 144. A corps of civil resisters was formed and 147 persons have so far signed the pledge in favour of such Civil Disobedience. 48 persons have since disobeyed the orders and been convicted.

Section 144 has been freely used since December last. The following will give an approximate idea of the extent to which such use has been made by the authorities.

Salem:—Orders have been served on 15 persons prohibiting them from picketing liquor shops. 4 persons including the Secretary District Committee Council have been gagged. On the 10th January the Salem Magistrate issued an order prohibiting assemblies of more than five persons within 2 furlongs of toddy shops in the city.

North Arcot:—Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar joint General Secretary, Indian National Congress and M. V. Subramania Sastry President Provincial Congress Committee with three other workers, all members of the All-India Congress Committee were prohibited from addressing the Vellore public for 2 months. 3 workers at Tirupathur and one at Krishnagiri have been gagged for two months.

Madura:—4 workers in the District of Madura and 7 in Dindigul have been gagged for a period of 2 months.

Tanjore:—2 workers of Mayavaram and 2 of Shiyali have been gagged.

Tinnevelly:—The Nadars of Kallidaikuruchi have been prohibited from picketing toddy shops.

Erode:—Picketing of toddy and *arrack* shops within a distance of one furlong has been prohibited.

Coimbatore:—One worker of Coimbatore and the Congress Secretary of Pollachi were prohibited from persuading the shopkeepers to observe Hartal within the municipal limits.

ARRESTS AND IMPRISONMENTS.

Madras:—On the 12th January a Khilafat worker was arrested for distributing the proscribed Fatwa and his house was searched.

Tanjore:—A worker of Kumbakonam was arrested and sentenced to 3 months simple imprisonment under section 108 and 124 A. 9 picketers from Tranquebar were arrested on charges of rioting.

Madura:—On the 17th December Janab Haji Mahomed Moulana, President Khilafat Committee, was arrested and sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment under section 124 A, for speeches delivered by him at the Tanjore Provincial Conference.

North Arcot:—Janab Fateh Khan Mahomed Saheb Secretary Khilafat Committee Ambur was asked to furnish security on the 23rd December under section 108 and on his refusal was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Erode:—Mr. E. V. Ramasamy Naicker Secretary Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Thangaperumal Pillai the President of the District Congress Committee were charged with instigating picketers to disobey the official orders and sentenced each to 7 months simple imprisonment.

Ramnad:—3 workers including Mr. Subramania Nayanar, vice-President of the Provincial Congress Committee and his son have been served with notices under section 108 on the 16th January. Mr. Mr. E. B. Rangasamy Raja, Secretary, Congress Sabha, Sattur, was arrested and sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment under section 35 of the Town Nuisance Act.

Salem:—On the 9th January 5 picketers in Salem were arrested. 7 more picketers have since been arrested.

Trichinopoly:—On the 9th January Mr. P. R. Narasimhachari of Polur was arrested at Shrirangam under section 112 Cr. P. C. and asked to furnish security, and on refussl to do so was sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

CONVICTIONS UNDER SECTION 144.

North Arcot:—Syts. C. Rajagopalachariar joint General Secretary, Indian National Congress and Subramania Sastry President Provincial Congress Committee for 3 months simple imprisonment. 2 more workers for 6 months each, and one for one month's simple imprisonment.

Salem:—7 workers including the Secretary District Congress Committee for 6 months R. I. and one for 5 months R. I.

Tanjore:—2 workers for 3 months simple imprisonment.

Erode;—39 civil resisters for terms of simple imprisonment ranging from 1 month to 4 months.

The 4 non-official members of the municipal council of Pudukottah who presented an address to Mahatma Gandhi at Karaikudi at the time of his last visit to the Madras Presidency were removed from the Council and declared ineligible for further elections by the State Council.

Ramnad District Congress Committee's office was searched and important letters and notices and lists of volunteers were seized and taken away by the Police.

GUJARAT.

(UP TO JANUARY 20, 1922.)

Municipalities:—After Mr. Pratt took charge of the Divisional Commissionership, the Bombay Government declared that the Municipalities of Ahmedabad; Surat and Nadiad made a default in their Statutory functions and authorised the Commissioner to specify the time within which the default should be made up. The Commissioner specified the period and after the lapse thereof proceeded to take possession of the Municipal schools at the three places. At Surat and Nadiad the locks of the school buildings were broken open and at Ahmedabad the School Committee's office was taken possession of. The Commissioner further proceeded to order the branches of the Imperial Bank at Surat and Ahmedabad to transfer from the Municipal accounts to the account of the officer appointed certain sums of money for the maintenance and conduct of schools. At Nadiad a part of the money in the Government Treasury was also similarly transferred.

At Nadiad 11 out of the 12 elected municipal councillors have resigned and are seeking re-election only to test public opinion. The Ahmedabad municipality refused to accept the Commissioner's dictum, that the school committee should cease to manage the municipal schools. This decision of the Municipality was suspended by the Collector, and the Commissioner issued orders prohibiting the Municipality from managing the schools. The Municipality declared the order of the Commissioner as illegal *ultra vires* and is conducting the schools notwithstanding the Commissioner's order.

From the 1st December 1921 to January 20, 1922 2 workers of Kaira have been prosecuted. One was sentenced to 12 months' R. I. under section 144 Cr. P. C. and the other to 30 days S. I. and a fine of Rs. 30 under the Press Act.

The District Magistrate of Broach has gagged a Moulvi and 4 other workers for a period of 2 months from 23-12-21 and 19-1-22 respectively.

Several Imamdars in Bardoli have been served with notices of forfeiture of their Inam lands for having joined the N.C.O.

Civil Disobedience:—The Provincial Congress Committee authrorised the Panchmahals District Congress Committee to civilly disobey the order dated the 17th November 1921 of the Resident Magistrate of Godhra prohibiting processions for a period of 2 months, provided the District Congress Committee felt certain of the retention of a non-violent atmosphere and provided further the individuals so disobeying fulfilled all the conditions laid down in the Volunteer's pledge. Processions were organised in disobedience of the order before the expiry of the period covered by the order. No action has so far been reported to have been taken by the authorities.

The Collector of Surat having withheld sanction of the expenses incurred by the Surat Municipality in connection with the address presented by the Municipality to Mahatma Gandhi last year, the Municipality resolved to file the order and to defray the expenses from the Municipal Treasury.

The Collector of Kaira has issued an order prohibiting picketing at or near the cooperating schools of Nadiad. The order has been disobeyed by Sjt. Abbas Tyabji the President of the District Congress Committee and others and they picketed the schools for a few days. No action by the Government is yet reported.

The Tehsil of Bardoli is reported getting ready for mass Civil Disobedience.

BEHAR.

On the 17th November Behar observed the Hartal as did the other Provinces. It was a general and voluntary Hartal. Not a complaint has so far been heard of violence or intimidation. But the Behar Government on the alleged use of violence and indimidation chose to follow in the footsteps of its neighbours and on the 10th December issued a notification declaring unlawful certain volunteer corps named therein. As a matter of fact, the Congress volunteer corps named in the notification were then non-existent. The Provincial Congress Committee had merely adopted the resolution of the Working Committee passed on the 23rd November last regarding the formation of volunteer corps.

On the day the Notification was issued, early in the morning all Congress offices, the neighbouring houses and the residences of Congress workers almost all over the Province were searched and the Police seized not only papers in connection with volunteer corps but various other articles such as account books, national flags and at some places even cyclostyles, office seals and a few coins. The Provincial Congress Committee then decided to continue the work of enlistment of volunteers just started inspite of the Government notification. Forthwith were arrested a number of prominent Congress workers like Maulavi Muhammad Shafee, Babu Janakdhari Prasad, Vindheshwari Prasad Varma, Maulavi Abdul Wadood, Babu Nawab Singh, Maulavi Khurshaid Husnain, Babu Jagat Narayan Lal, Babu Krishna Prakash Sen Sinha, Pandit Ramshankar Misra, Qazi Ahmad Hussain, Shah Md. Zubair, Babu Srikrishna Sinha, Babu Tajeshwar Prasad, Babu Dharam Narayan, Babu Madho Singh, and Pundit Bharath Misra and a large number of other volunteers. These arrests created great enthusiasm in the public. Government realised in a short time that their object was frustrated and on the 18th December ostensibly on a representation by the Local Council members issued another Notification suspending the operation of the previous notification and forbidding further arrests without a previous reference to the Government. The arrests that are now being made are under the ordirary Criminal Law. Section 43 I.P.C. and 144 Cr. P. C. are being freely used. Section 30 of the Police Act seems to be a new favourite with the officials for preventing not only processions but also assemblies and meetings.

A new phase in repression in the Province is the attachment of properties of the convicted persons or even of their relatives for realising the fines imposed upon them though they are undergoing imprisonment. In Monghyr the Magistrate pronounces sentences of fine and on the refusal of payment by the convicted does not send them to jail but issues Distress Warrants and orders attempts being made for recovering the fines.

Monghyr.—On the 17th December the President and the Secretary of the District Congress Committee together with about 45 more volunteers were arrested. The President was sentenced to 12 months and the Secretary to 6 months' S.I. 4 volunteers were sentenced to 2 months' R. I. and the rest to fines or in default to 2 weeks' S.I. All the volunteers refused to pay the fines but the Magistrate Mr. Lee of the Sitamarhi fame instead of sending them to jail issued distress warrants and ordered that if the fines were not realised by the 20th January they (the volunteers) would have to surrender themselves and undergo two weeks' S.I. each.

Muzaffarpur.—On the 12th December the President District Congress Committee and a few other local leaders were arrested and tried under Section 108. On their refusal to furnish securities they were sentenced to one year's R.I. each.

Moulvi Azizul Haque with 3 volunteers were arrested on the 11th December for distributing leaflets asking people not to participate in the official reception to the Prince at Patna. 3 of these were sentenced to 2 months' and one to one month's R.I.

About 150 person have been arrested and are either convicted or are under-trial in the District of Muzaffarpur. Some of them were arrested at Hajipur for asking beggars not to accept doles of rice distributed by a Marwari gentleman in honour of the Prince's visit.

Two boys aged only 12 and 10 were caned for reciting the Fatwa. They bore the sentence cheerfully.

A notice under Section 144 has forbidden the holding of meetings in the land in which the Motipur Factory is situated.

On the 11th January the Government issued a communique announcing that the Sitamarhi Thana was proclaimed under Section 15 of the Police Act and imposed a punitive police for six months in the first instance. The cost amounting approximately to Rs. 25,000 will be recovered from persons residing in the Thana. The period of imposition may be extended if necessary.

Shahabad.—Thakur Raj Kishore Secretary Sasaram Congress Committee, the President Khilafat Committee and six other volunteers were arrested under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two of them were sentenced to 12 months' R.I. each and the rest to six months' R.I. each. Notices were issued under the Police Act prohibiting meetings and processions within the Municipal limits of the Arrah Town.

On the 7th January, 3 volunteers were arrested, tried summarily, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default to one month's S.I. under Section 218 I.P.C and 490 Cr. P. C. They preferred the jail.

Babu Laxminarayan Misra President Buxar Congress Committee with two local leaders was tried under Section 32 of the Police Act for leading a procession and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or one month's S.I. each. When they refused to pay the fine the Magisttrate instead of imprisoning them asked them to go away. In their absence and without their knowledge their sympathisers paid the fines.

Babu Vindhyavasini Prasad Vice-President District Congress Committee and Babu Jay Prakash Narayan of Buxar are arrested and awaiting trial under Sections 124A, 153A, and 505 I.P.C. and 124A. 153 A. I.P.C. and 108 Cr. P.C. respectively. Babu Someshwar Singh Secretary of the District Congress Committee Swadeshi department was arrested on the 13th January at Jagadishpur under Section 108 I.P.C.

Hazaribagh.—Not a day passed in the Chatra Sub-Division without some arrests. On the 9th January Babu Narayan Sinha Secretary Sub-Divisional Congress Committee and 22 other volunteers were arrested under Section 17 Cr. L.A. Act and all of them were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 to 6 months and to fines from Rs. 20 to 200.

Notices under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were issued on the 10th January prohibiting the holding of public meetings within the Municipal limits of Chatra. On the same day was arrested Pandit Durga Dutta Pathak the officiating Secretary and sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 30. Five more workers were also arrested and convicted.

On the 11th January 8 workers while picketing a liquor shop at Rajpur were arrested. Four of them were let off as they tendered apologies but the rest stood firm and were sentenced to 6 months' R.I. each and fines ranging from Rs. 30 to 50. Eight persons of Pathalgora were ordered on the 11th January to appear before the Sub-Divisional Officer on the next day and were asked to furnish security. On their refusal to do so they were sent to jail. Their trial has been fixed for the 26th January.

Manbhum.—About 31 persons have been arrested so far. Among the arrested are included the Secretaries of the District Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee, the Vice-Chairman of the Purulia Municipality and a son of an M.L.A. Two boys of 12 and 14 are arrested for shouting Gandhi-ki-jai. Most of the persons are arrested under Section 143 I.P.C. Notices are also served upon about 300 shopkeepers to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for having observed Hartal on the 22nd December notwithstanding Government orders to the contrary.

Champaran.—28 persons of Gukula and 4 volunteers of Madhubani and 7 of Gawandra were sentenced to 20 and 30 days' S. I. respectively for disobeying orders under section 144 prohibiting picketing and holding of fairs.

Attempts are being made to connect Chatarwa Factory burning incident with N. C. O. It is proclaimed in the Sub-Division by beat of drums that to be a Congress or Khilafat worker is unlawful. Villagers are given to understand that wearing of Khaddar or working at a spinning-wheel would be considered unlawful. On the 4th January the Superintendent of Police issued a notice under Section 30 of the Police Act prohibiting processions and meetings within the Municipal limits of Bettiah and Motihari. Section 144 is also applied to both the places.

Babu Ramdeo Thakur already convicted under section 188 Cr. P. C. was tried on the 9th January under section 228 Cr. P. C. for refusing to give his father's name and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or one month's S. I. He is further being tried under section 108 Cr. P. C.

LOOTING OF VILLAGES BY MILITARY

But the most amazing case of official highhandedness and irresponsibility is the looting of some villages in the Thana of Dhanaha by the Military who were requisitioned presumably at the instance of the owner of the Baikunthapur factory—for giving lessons in discipline to the tenantry. This factory has not been having amicable relations with the tenants for sometime past on the question of labour. On the 26th December the Military police at the village Machhaha near the Factory came across the Congress volunteers who were asking the people to stand firm and not be intimidated by the presence of the military amongst them. The workers were immediately arrested, taken to the Factory, assaulted and kept without food and clothing till the morning of the 27th when all of them with the exception of Awadh Vihari Saran and another were let off after the seizure of their badges and caps. Then followed the loot so graphically described by K. in "Young India" of 19-1-22. Mr. Mackenon the proprietor of the factory and Mr. Pearson the officer commanding with about 40 mounted police started on this disciplinary campaign. First was visited Piprahia; next came the turns of Bairatwa, Chanderpur, Sihulia in order. At every place the procedure followed by the Sowars (the mounted police) was to rush into the houses in the villages, assault the men and to take away anything they could lay their hands on., whether coins, ornaments, utensils or clothing. The women seeing the Sowars in the houses cried and shrieked in vain and had to make their escape, any way they could, through the back doors and in cases even through tattis. At the last named village however on meeting with some resistance they had to return some of their booty and stop their onward march.

On the 28th December a small shed of the factory was seen on fire. It is surmised the fire was deliberately lighted by the owner's agents to implicate the tenants. This was the second visit of the mounted Police to these unfortunate villages, the first being paid only a few weeks ago when goats and chickens amongst other things were promiscuously seized and taken away.

Saran:—22 persons have been so far arrested under the Cr. Law. A. Act 3 are sentenced into one year's S. I. and 2 to 2 months' S. I. The rest are awaiting trial. 3 more persons including the station master, B. N. W. Ry., are sentenced to 3 months' R. I under section 448.

When the Sonepur Congress Committee office was raided, the Secretary and workers were assaulted and had their clothing torn. The office records, pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and others, copies of Ramayan and Gita—not to speak of Khaddar caps—were burnt by the S. P. homself. The cash box was broken open and relieved of its contents.

It is rumoured that villages in the vicinity of Sonepur would be saddled with extra choukidars for the alleged offence of having cried Mahatma Gandi-ki-jai while the Prince's train was passing through Sonepur.

Gaya:—8 persons including the prominent workers in the District were arrested and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. each. Babu Krishna Prakash Sinha was arrested and sentenced at Patna to 12 months' R.I.

Patna:—Moulvi Khursaid Husnain and Babu Jagat Narayan Lal Secretary District Congress Committee was sentenced to 6 months' and 2 years' S. I. respectively under the Cr. L. A. Act. A Sanyasi of Barh also got 6 months' R. i. for a similar offence.

Ranchi:—The President and the Secretary of the Gumla Sub-D. C. C. and the Secretary D. C. C. were all sentenced to 12 months' under the Cr. L. A. A. 4 more workers were sentenced to 6 months'; two of them under 188 Cr. P. C. and fifth to 3 months S. I.

Santal Parganahs:—2 out of the 3 workers of Jamalpur who proceeded to Sahebganj to pacify the Railway strikers there were arrested and sentenced to one month's S. I. each. Notices under Section 144 have been served upon a few workers. One worker of Dumka was seized and threatened with transportation for life by Mr. Dey the S. D. O. but was subsequently let off.

Palamau:—Notices under section 30 of the Police Act and 144 of the Cr. P. C. have been served upon several workers in the District. Meetings and processions within the Municipal and union areas in the District have been prohibited for a period of 3 months.

BENGAL.

In the city of Calcutta alone from the 5th December 1921 to January 11 1922 there have been 4274 arrests as reported. The number of convictions is not yet reported. There have also been many arrests in the rest of the Province particularly in the Districts of Rangpur Chittagong, Faridpur, Mymensingh and Comilla. The details have not however yet reached the Provincial office.

The latest phase of repression in Calcutta is the prohibition of meetings. This move on the part of the Government is met by the public by holding previously announced meetings. This has led to further arrests. No details have yet been submitted by the Provincial Congress Committee.

It was stated by Sir Henry Wheeler of the Bengal Government in the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 31st January 1922 that out of the 5209 arrested persons in Calcutta 868 were convicted 1918 released and 831 had their sentences commuted. In the mofussil figures collected from 7 districts show 1,632 arrests out of whom 241 have been released.

ANDHRA.

Report of Repression from 20-12-21 to 15-1-22:—

With the spirit of civil resistance in the people the tide of repression in Andhra is rising high. Even the sympathisers of non-cooperators are being harrassed. The licences granted to 13 persons whose houses adjoin the forests of Kurnool are cancelled because they gave shelter to non-cooperators and attended non-co-operation meetings.

A non-cooperator, in the opinion of the District Magistrate of Godavary, is unfit to hold licence for keeping opium and cocain, though he may be a practising physician and has got to use these drugs in the preparation of medicines. This magistrate, once while camping in a village, ordered the Swarajya Flag to be removed and trampled upon it.

Section 107 has been used against 33 persons. 7 of these were sent to prison in Anantapur District; cases against 14 more persons of the same District are pending; 3 workers of Nellore one of Godavary, one of Bellary District and the rest in other parts of the Province are under trial.

Section 144.—has been used against 57 workers out of whom 2 got 6 months R.I, each, for disobeying the orders (Kurnool District). In the same District 4 more persons got 4 months each. 4 workers, one of them being a lady from Nellore District, disobeyed the orders—one in Kurnool, one in Nellore and two in Vizagapatam District—and the result is awaited. Orders have been issued against a young worker in Godavery. Out of the 57 against whom this section has been employed, 23 are from Kurnool, 12 from Vizag., 10 from Nellore, 2 from Cuddapah, I from Godavary District and the rest from the other parts of the Province.

The Guntur District Congress Committee meeting was convened for the 12th inst. at Ponnur and the District Magistrate prohibited under this section speeches regarding non-payment of taxes. But 10 persons including a lady and the Secretary of the Andhra P.C.C. broke the order. The town and Taluka of Tenali have been brought under this section and public meetings are prohibited. The local workers have determined to disobey the orders and formed themselves into batches for the purpose. It is reported that two batches have already delivered public speeches. This section was also applied to the town of Kurnool. Even a Rambhajana Party (a Religious Procession) was prohitited in Tirupati, a famous place of pilgrimage; 5 persons disobeyed the order and were sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment each.

Section 188.—is another of the weapons so handy to the bureaucracy for attempting to silence the non-co-operator. As many as 24 workers in Kurnool District have been served with notices and are awaiting trial. A worker in Vizag District has refused to make a statement in the court and his case is pending under this section a person belonging to Cuddapah District was sentenced to 3 months R. I.

Section 108.—5 persons of Ganjam and 1 each from Godavary, Vizag. and Guntur Districts were arrested and a worker of Vizag. sent to jail for 6 months for offending against this section. Both 108 and 112 were brought into service against 3 workers in Godavary District. Of these 2 ate under trial and the third has been awarded 1 year's R.I.

Picketing Liquor shops.—was the offence committed by 3 workers from Anantapur and 3 from Guntur for which the former 3 were sentenced to 5 months' R.I. and the latter to six months' R.I. each.

Section 341.—was used against 2 men of Anantapur District and they are waiting in jail for their trial.

Sections 143 and 506.—Notices have been served on 13 persons belonging to Kistna District and their cases are pending.

Section 112.— 10 persons of West Godavary District were given 1 year each for having refused to execute bonds.

Section 426.—3 persons of Godavary District were sentenced to 6 weeks' S.I. each.

Section 436.—3 workers of Venkatagiri were arrested.

Obstruction of traffic.—In Venkatagiri, 3 persons—one of whom is a member of the local Zemindar's family—have been given 2 months' S.I. each. A fourth got 2 days for having "tom-tommed" in the town. In Masulipatam, a worker was given one week's hard labour.

...Disobeying the Municipal Act.—5 persons of Chirala were awarded 6 weeks R. I. each.

KARNATAK.

Report of Repression up to Jan. 22, 1922:—

Both the editors of Karmavir a vernacular paper of Dharwar are arrested under section 124 A and awaiting trial.

Messrs. D. R. Malji vice-President of the Belgaum D. C. C. and V. N. Joshi, President Taluka Congress Committee Hubli and two other workers of Belgaum are sentenced under section 108 I P.C. respectively to 9 and 12 months S. I. and the latter two to 12 months R. I. each.

4 more workers including the editor of Karnatak Vaibhav are arrested under the same section and are under trial.

Mr. M. R. K mbhavi, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee with 3 other workers of Bijapur is charged with being member of an unlawful assembly, rioting, assault, etc. The case is pending.

Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi President D.C.C.

(Continued on next page.)

TORY REGIME AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

(Continued from page 7.)

it follows this with the threat that it may be necessary to take away from Indians even that small measure of self-government which they possess. As the "Daily Herald", which devotes its leading article to-day, to a scathing criticism of the humbug and pretence of the Government of India Act says, "Self-Government for Indians, in short, is the right and the power to do exactly what the Viceroy tells them."

The reforms to be scrapped,

Perhaps the most significant sentence in the "Times" article is the query whether "this was the moment to precipitate a struggle, when the reforms had lost some friends in England, and a perceptible hardening of opinion was noticeable."

Nobody, of course, would waste time in seeking for sense or logic in a "Times" leader. The important thing is the motive for any particular display of imbecility, and one naturally to enquire what is behind this particular reversion to anachronistic notions. Is it intended merely as a threat to bring our Moderate legislators to a sense of the fitness of things, in a Montagu Scheme of Self-Government, or does it portend an intention on the part of those who have now assumed the control of affairs to make the grand concession to the Die-Hard influence of "scrapping" Mr. Montagu's reforms. Who knows? Mr. Lloyd George is clearly in the toils. He threatened to resign if Mr. Chamberlain did not bring the Tories to heel and the Tories have replied by telling him he can go when he wants to. After a fortnight's reflection and planting potatoes at Criccieth he is coming back to ask for a Vote of Confidence to enable him to carry out his cherished dream of going to Genoa. He can only get it by paying the full price to the Tories. Part of that price he has already paid. He has jettisoned Montagu and accepted in his place the nominee of the Tories with the egregious and self-opinionated Lord Winterton to "run" India in the House of Commons. He may have to pay further by allowing the pursuit of a policy in India directed to the undoing of all the mischief, which, in Tory eyes, Mr. Montagu has done during the last few years. And nothing would please the bulk of the Tories more than, if a way could be found to destroy the reforms and restore the *status ante quo*.

The conceit of the Tories.

That is the talk of the Clubs and Lobbies where the Die-Hards congregate and converse as though they owned the Empire and were the sole repositories of the confidence of the electors. They have become so inflated in their conceit over the success of their Parliamentary manoeuvres, their anti-liberal intrigues, their brutal humiliation of the Premier, their present possession of a dominating influence in the Commons, their power to defy their own leaders with impunity and the extent to which they have deluded themselves into the belief that the whole country is pining for a regime of Tory Government, that there is no knowing to what attempted excesses their intoxication will lead them.

Tory Domination.

Viscount Peel, however, has yet to show his hand—if he has one. The general belief is that he is a colourless person who will be guided chiefly by other people. He has a very pushing young man at his elbow, who considers himself a first authority on India, but has ambitions for the future which will necessitate a careful eye on the soft corns of the Tory rank and file, who can make or mar his career. One cannot forget the tone and temper of the recent debate in the House of Commons and, especially, the rodomontade of the speech of the Premier. That was clearly aimed at earning the confidence of the Tories, including the Die-Hards, in his own attitude towards Indian policy. It was part of the price. And it shows to what lengths Mr. Lloyd George is prepared to go, in responding to the base passions of the men who defended General Dyer, in order to retain power to carry out his schemes at Genoa and carry out his undertakings to his Greek friends. All this points to a complete Tory domination at the India Office and the inauguration of a regime of reaction. Whether it will be more than an inauguration remains to be seen. The Premier may, and probably will, get his Vote of Confidence next week. But he will have to face a General Election when he comes back from Genoa. I do not believe the Conservatives have the remotest chance of coming back from the Election with a majority, or even with anything approaching their present strength. The general opinion, indeed, is that they will be swamped. That much is considered certain. But everything else is uncertain. And who, or what party, will be in a position to form the next Government is a question which nobody can attempt to answer. It is only a safe prophecy that, in any event, Labour and the free Liberals will be in considerable strength, which is the factor that will have the most important bearing on the future policies of Great Britain.

India's course is clearly marked out. Through Non-Cooperation, steadily and consistently, pursued, without regard to what is happening in Great Britain, she will ultimately possess the power to compel whatever Government may be in office here, to yield her freedom.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, April, 10.

The first two witnesses, being on the spot, had recognised twentythree of the rioters whom they picked up before the Court. Subsequent 5 witnesses, most of them seeing the rioters only passing some place or other had recognised many of them. Each picked up men he had recognised before the Court excepting the last witness a very old man, who stated he saw two men running, whom he knew from their infancy but he could not pick out *any before the Court*. The Court then adjourned.

THE DUTY OF THE MODERATES.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—Signs of the coming storm cannot be mistaken. At one end of the world in London Mr. Shastri says that India cannot have Dominion status unless and until the Indian Army has been Indianised—Oh, the irony of it!—while at the other end at Delhi we have the Commander-in-Chief asserting with the all the assurance of a deliberate Government policy that the Indianisation of the Army is a matter of generations, which means that under the present system of Government and by the so-called constitutional means our Army cannot be our own in less than 50 years at the lowest computation. Putting the two together we find that even the best of our Moderates is prepared to keep the country in the leading strings of bureaucracy for very near half a century! Next, we have the honest and outspoken words of Sir Watson Smyth, who claims India as the birthright of the European in this country and has advised the Whites and the Bureaucracy "to show their teeth" so that the people may not even claim what is their own. No doubt under pressure from above he has humbly eaten his own words, but the cat is out of the bag and our Moderate friends must now know of a certainly what the mind of the European community really is. Then there is the compulsory resignation of Mr. Montagu for no other reason than that he permitted the publication of the Government of India's despatch without previous consultation of the Cabinet, showing, as it does the deep-rooted hostility of the British Cabinet to Indian claims including the Khilafat. On top of all this comes the Mahatma's imprisonment heralding the inauguration of a policy of repression and terrorism unheard of before. The Mahatma, as you have rightly pointed out on several occasions, has already prepared us for it and shown us the righet path to be followed in his absence. He has left nothing in doubt, and coming as it does at the present moment his imprisonment is a God-send and a harbinger of the coming victory. We have already burnt our boats and there can be no going back upon the programme chalked out for us by the Congress. "It is indeed a fight to the finish." The Government move is to deprive the country of its leaders, but it would soon discover its mistake, for as observed by Mr. Gandhi some time ago, every one in the National Organisation is a leader. So that we must assure the Government that we shall not suffer for want of leaders in the attainment of our triple goal. The "Field-Marshal" was fortunately long with us and has, we believe, infused enough of his spirit of sacrifice and service to enable us to go the right way without his leadership in the flesh. It has been his spirit and not the frail body that has vitalised the Nation and it will be his spirit which shall lead us on to Victory.

The question for the moment is whether with all the unmistakable evidence of coming Repression and the certainty that even for the grant of a Dominion status we must wait for generations, our Moderate compatriots are going to support the repressive policy and thus play into the hands of the Bureaucracy. Rightly or wrongly the country i.e., the vast majority of its population, has come to believe in non-violent Non-Cooperation and adopted it as a policy to work out its salvation. Are the Moderates going to say, "Because the Country is in the wrong, because it has set about Swaraj (which is also their goal) in the wrong way, not only shall we not help it on along its own lines, but that we shall join hands with the bureaucracy in bringing the people to heel with the machine-gun?" Or, because the people have been impatient of our constitutional methods in the past, we the Moderates have now got our chance and must cause rivers of blood to flow where we were hooted or insulted?" Most probably that is not how they look at the matter, but sincerely believe that the country is on the wrong path and must be weened from it. But do they not see the folly of coercing the Nation by brute military force? Do they not realise that if they only withdraw their cooperation from the present system of Government it must give place to a much better system without costing a single life? Are they not aware that the country is in no mood to admit its mistake—if, indeed, it is a mistake—but is more than ever determined to proceed along lines laid down by the Congress, and that persistence in calling the people wrongheaded and attempts to coerce them into what the Moderates believe to be a correct line of action are the surest means to bring on anarchy and ruin? Granted that the people are in the wrong, is it not evident that if the Moderates make common cause with them, the common goal would be attained the soonest and at the least cost? Even if the Moderates keep aloof the responsibility for the confusion and blood-shed that is sure to follow blind repression will be all their own. Are they going to be a party to the imposition of Martial Law upon the country or wholesale imprisonment of their well-meaning and patriotic countrymen—their own friends and relatives? Without the support of the Moderates and the present Councils the Government dare not flout the popular will and without their help it would be simply impossible for the Government to inaugurate a policy of terrorism and repression in the land. One shudders to think that one's own kith and kin can be so callous to all that is fine and noble in the human heart as not to see the direct and direst results of their own actions. It is, therefore, time that the Moderates practised a little introspection on themselves, and fought out to a logical conclusion the pros and cons of their position as supporters of the present system, and throwing all personal considerations to the winds merged themselves in the National cause and helped to work out the country's salvation. It is a question of now or never. In spite of seeming difficulties a solution can be found for the present impasse. Let the Government declare that India shall henceforth enjoy Dominion status in International Councils.

MAHATMA'S CONVICTION.

ITS LEGAL ASPECT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So, the celebrated trial of the Greatest Man on Earth has now come to an end, and the venerable Mahatma has been asked to confine himself in the prison for a period of six years.

Let us now, in our calm moments, ponder over the Mahatma's Statement and the Judge's judgment. I confess I am not a lawyer, but even to my lay mind the following points are glaringly visible. First, I take the Mahatma's article in "Young India" in which he pleads that creating disaffection towards the existing system of Government is a virtue. In that article the Mahatma says that some eminent Indians in high position have told him that anything which creates disaffection even against the existing system of administration in this country is covered up by that section. This may be the view of some, but is it not true that Proviso No. 2 to Section 124-A clearly lays down that any action creating disaffection towards the existing system of administration with a view to getting it constitutionally changed does not constitute sedition. In all State Trials, this is the one plea advanced by all Indians accused under this Section. A perusal of the celebrated Tilak Trial will amply explain this. However much the Mahatma might have ignored this point and pleaded guilty to the charge, is it not the duty, according to the elementary principles of jurisprudence of trying judge to see that he does not allow an accused to condemn himself? In my opinion the judge in this case has completely ignored the canons of jurisprudence and convicted the Mahatma, as he tacitly admits in the judgment. I think the proper action of the judge in this case ought to have been to have taken note of the charges and decided whether or not the N. C. O. movement is constitutional and, if not, to have convicted the Mahatma definitely under that head and pronounced the opinions that the present activity of the Congress is unconstitutional and illegal and as such it should be suppressed. Perhaps, the British Government in India is afraid of such a bold step as this! Perhaps, the ex-Chief Judge of England knows that the trial of the Mahatma is just a farce to put him out of action!

Again, even though the Mahatma pleaded guilty to the charge according to his own light, has he not in the course of his Statement clearly stated that his fight is only against the existing system of administration and that he entertains no ill will against any administrator in this country or against the King's person? Then, is this not a clear defence offered by the Mahatma and covered by the Proviso to Section 124-A? How is it then that the trying Judge completely ignored this? Does not the judge himself admit this in the course of his judgment and still, without caring to examine and decide on the point and conveniently forgetting the said proviso, deliberately think of the punishment?

Lastly, if as the Mahatma has written in "Young India" the view of some Indians in high position is that even disaffection towards the existing system of administration is covered by Section 124-A proper, then, does it not clearly show that the Proviso following it entirely contradicts the section proper and places the judge on the horns of a dilemma in deciding such cases? If after the expression of such views, a case of such a nature comes up before a judge, is it not the duty of a judge to point out the self-contradictory nature of such a law as this? What with the presence of eminent Indians in high position, they have not cared to set this right, though have taken the pain to mislead the Mahatma. Are these the real sons of India? Have they any soul?—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

IS MAHATMA GUILTY IN LAW?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Old lawyer" in your issue of 7th instant is quite right in saying that S. 124A is opposed to divine law; but there are two more objections to it, the first is that it has not the consent of the people against whom it is to be enforced, and secondly the lawgiver has made this law in his own favour, which vitiates it, on the principle that the duty of the lawgiver should not be in conflict with his interest. The law makes disaffection against Government punishable, but disaffection on the part of Government against the people is not considered a crime. A law in order to be valid must have three antecedent conditions attached to it, 1st it must not be opposed to divine or natural law or what in legal language is called the law of justice equity and good conscience; 2nd it must receive the consent of the people against whom it is to be enforced and 3rd the lawgiver must be a disinterested party so that his duty as a lawgiver should not conflict with his interest.—Yours, etc.

OLD LAWYER NUMBER TWO.

April 7.

Let the pensions of O'Dwyer and Dyer be placed on the British estimates. The details of making over control of the reserved departments may be left to be worked out by a Committee—the actual transfer of power being spread over a period of 2 to 3 years if necessary. Surely British and Indian genius is not so barren as not to be able to evolve a scheme for the change. Here then lies the Moderates' opportunity and Mother Ind is calling for their help in the right direction. Are her patriotic sons going to heal her old scars or to inflict further injuries upon her and to give her a bath of blood? The near future alone will show.—Yours, etc.

D. K. MEHTA.
President, Congress Committee.

Seoni, (C. P.),
March 19.

TIDE OF REPRESSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

Dharwar and retired Educational Inspector S. D. (Bombay) has his pension discontinued under para 351 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Ramrao Desai a *vatandar* of Honaval District, Dharwar, a prominent Congress worker in his Taluka has been asked to show cause why his *vatan* property should not be confiscated.

UTKAL.

The Provincial Congress Committee office, almost all the District Congress Committee offices and some sub-divisional Congress Committee offices as also residences of some prominent workers in the Province were searched on the 10th December 1921 and the official (Congress)) correspondence and in some cases even private letters and books were seized and taken away.

The Samaj Press of Sakhigopal (Puri) was searched on the 13th January 1922 for having printed a book titled "Gandhi Mahatma"—since proscribed by the Government—and all the printed copies as also the manuscript thereof were removed.

Mr. Mahavir Singh of Sambalpur was arrested and released in December 1921 and rearrested in January 1922 under the Cr. L. A. Act.

MAHARASTRA.

Picketing was going on at many places in the Province during the course of the last year. In the Thana District when the Government issued orders prohibiting picketing of liquor shops, it was faced with the prospect of the orders being wholesale disobeyed and therefore withdrew them. In the city of Poona an order prohibiting picketing of liquor shops was issued on about the 14th December 1921. It was resolved to disobey the order and batches of men and women picketed the liquor shops notwithstanding the prohibitory order Almost all the local men of note served their turns and some of them more than once The resisters to their disappointment are being awarded fines instead of imprisonments On the refusal to pay the fines distress warrants are issued and fines recovered The total amount of fines to the 13th January came up to Rs. 8,000. The campaign of this defensive Civil Disobedience is still being pushed on. The number of resisters has already gone beyond 400 and almost every day a batch of about 8 resisters goes out for picketing and getting arrested.

There have been some cases where the orders of some Native States prohibiting the holding of meetings in State limits have been disobeyed. The resisters include even cooperators. Proceedings were instituted against these resisters but they were acquitted.

Report up to January 20, 1922.

ASSAM.

During the early part of December a large number of workers were arrested and sentenced for disobeying the Notification under the Cr. L. A. Act. But by the end of that month the authorities ceased making any further arrests under that Act.

Simultaneously with the Notification referred to orders were issued under section 144 prohibiting picketing and processions meetings throughout the Province. The orders prohibiting picketing and processions were disobeyed by almost all the Districts. Batches of volunteers went out in groups to picket on the 22nd and 23rd. The authorities of Gauhati arrested about 100 of them and sentenced nearly 60 to fines of Rs. 20 each. The resisters refused to pay the fines but instead of sending them to jail the Magistrate issued distress warrants and the fines are now being recovered.

The Tezpur D. C. C. organised meetings in spite of the prohibitory order but no punitive action has so far been taken. All the D.C.Cs. are now contemplating the disobedience of similar orders. There is evident everywhere a wide-spread anxiety of launching upon the no-tax campaign.

Boke a place of note in Gauhati District has provided the Province an exemplary instance of the spirit and practice of non-violence. The D C. fined all the village headmen who resigned Rs. 5 each. They refused to pay the fines though the D.C. himself under the escort of 50 Gorkhas was present on the spot to exact them. It has to be noted however that 4 yielded. Next in turn came the imposition of 50 punitive police with all the pecuniary burden that comes in the wake. Reports received till the 20th show that though 5 of the village headmen were tied and mercilessly beaten with lathis in their own houses they have all remained non-violent and also firm in their determination not to pay the fines.

After the 17th November 1921 the Provincial Congress Committee office was raided and searched thrice and all sorts of papers were seized and removed

U. P.

(From 17-11-21 to 20-1-22.)

On the 21st November 1921 the U. P. Government declared the Congress Volunteer Corps as unlawful associations. At the same time almost all the District authorities prohibited the holding of all meetings convened for promoting Hartal, picketing and civil disobedience. But regardless of the orders Volunteer Boards were forthwith organised in almost every district and enlistment begun. The public response was very generous and there are now about 80,000 volunteers in the Province with a district average of about 2,000. The women of the Province have also contributed several hundreds to the organisation. The authorities tried and are trying their best to repress the movement.

Wholesale arrests were made throughout the Provinces. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and almost all the other leaders of the Congress organisation were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The treatment meted out to the prisoners is described by Mahatma Gandhi in Young India in an article headed 'Jail treatment.'

The following incidents throw some light on the ways of the authorities to strike terror in the hearts of the people:—

In Aligarh on 3-1-22, 28 constables assaulted a batch of 40 volunteers and beat them so hard that 6 of them dropped unconscious on the road having received serious wounds on their ribs. A similar occurrence took place on the 6th January. The self-control and spirit of non-violence shown by the volunteers on both the occasions was marvellous.

At Dehradun, a European lad shot one Akhtar Hasan because the latter was wearing a Gandhi cap and shouting Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai. Volunteer processions were prohibited in the place under Section 30, Police Act.

On the 23rd December volunteers were marching peacefully through the streets of Bulandshahr when suddenly the Police fell upon and belaboured them with batons, canes, lathies and even shoes. On the next day armed Police under the command of the Sub-Inspector suddenly surrounded the volunteers and brutally assaulted them. On both the occasions the volunteers and the crowd exercised complete self-possession. But further on the Sub-Divisional Magistrate called in the military to assist the police and arrested several respectable men including a practising vakil, who were handcuffed in pairs and marched off to the District Jail under military escort and a machine gun.

At Benares some of the volunteers were sentenced to pay fines and the Magistrate got them stripped of their 'Kurtas' and 'topis' saying that in case the fine was not paid the kurtas would be sold and the caps burnt. In some cases property including household utensils was attached and in one case ornaments were removed from the person of the wife of the Sanskrit teacher, D.A.V. School, Benares, during his absence from home in order to realise the fines imposed upon his son and nephew who were volunteers and sentenced as such.

At Aligarh, Law Books and Garha Kurtas belonging to B. Hanuman Prasad B.A., LL.B., have been attached in default of the payment of fine.

As in some other provinces Congress offices were searched and volunteer registers and pledge forms were removed by the Police. The Provincial Congress office as also the All-India Congress Committee office was searched and the files and other records were removed from the former.

The securities of "The Independent" and Swaraj" have been forfeited. But manuscript copies of both the papers are being produced and purchased at fancy prices.

The report submitted is not complete as the reports received from several districts were taken away by the Police on 13th December 21, when the Provincial Congress Office was searched. Besides many of the District Congress Offices have ben searched, and their Secretaries arrested.

BELGAUM AND THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—BBelgaum possesses a magistrate who disallowed the friends and relatives of an under-trial prisoner from carrying meals to him just because they chose to put on a white Gandhi Cap.

Now, we read of a strange order from the District Magistrate prohibiting meetings, speeches and pamphets. We of late, do not understand the full significance of a law until some petty potentate sheds light upon it. This augurs ill indeed, for the poor people, who may unwittingly commit a breach of the order believing in their inherent elementary rights.

Let me request the President of the Provincial Congress Committee to visit Belgaum at this time or send some responsible office bearer to guide the people.

Forewarned is fore-armed.—Yours, etc.

A SERVANT.

Girgaum, April 8.

FOREIGN CLOTH AND MARRIAGE SEASON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sheth Chotani has asked his co-religionists to use Khaddar only during the days of prayer that are soon to follow. Is there no Hindu gentleman who can speak with equal authority to Hindus to eschew all foreign cloth during the coming marriage season? The months of Vaisakha and Jyestha (roughly May and June) will see abundance of marriages. Fine cloth—which is principally fully or half foreign—is used in largest quantities during marriage seasons. In fact the shops dealing in these fineries yearn for marriage seasons. I appeal to the young bridegrooms to refuse gifts of foreign or semi-foreign cloth. But the older lot, who are the responsible persons in these purchases, ought to be approached principally by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. V. J. Patel with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya if he be available. During the last two days of the National Week and on the 18th of April special stress should be laid on this point by the Hindu leaders.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The press has been lamenting the enhancement of postal rates on transmission of intelligence and has dwelt on its effect on the spread of newspapers and books. The increased rates are rightly characterised as a tax on knowledge.

But I think, our Native States know and perform this business more successfully. For instance, our little benighted state of Cutch has levied a tax of 7½ per cent.—call it customs duty—on all books coming within the States. The so called mild cess works out to something like 37½ per cent. duty ad valorem, when we take into account the jugglery of exchange. I will make it clears by a concrete instance. Suppose I order a book worth Rs. 5 from Bombay. When the parcel arrives here I have to take it to the Dhru, i.e., Revenue Collector and open it *before him*. Now Rs. 5 at the present rate of exchange are equivalent to roughly 9 Kories of local currency and 7½ per cent. on it would be roughly 5/8 of a Kori. But the Dhru would calculate one rupee as equivalent to 4½ Kories and hence, to him the book is worth 22½ Kories, and calculating a tax of 15 per cent.—though the law says it is 7½ per cent.—he would charge me 3 3/8 Kories, which are equivalent to Rs. 2. So the book has cost me Rs. 7 even excepting, the charge of V. P. P. There you are! Even the disparity between the market rate of exchange and the State rate is due to the stringency of currency which again is a commission of the State. Little wonder then than Cutch is the most backward State in India.—Yours, etc.

A. CUTCHI.

TREATMENT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads with great concern and regret the treatment given in the Yeravda Jail to Mahatma Gandhi—that saintliest being who is universally recognised and acknowledged as the most beloved and revered Hero of the Indian nation. While his incarceration was and still is considered a serious reflection on Lord Reading's administration, and has been a bold and a clear manifestation of the perverse mentality of the bureaucracy, yet the brief tribute paid to the Mahatma, by the trying Judge, during his trial, followed by the differential treatment accorded him in the Sabarmati Jail, had raised hopes within us that for once at least the authorities would not be a slave to ill-natured and stubborn vindictiveness; that notwithstanding the unfortunate prosecution of the "Modern Christ," the inevitable result of ruthless persecution of even the most legitimate aspirations of the Indian patriots, the authorities would rise equal to the occasion and demonstrate to the world that they are not wholly immersed in pettiness or actuated by resentful motives of retaliation or "vendetta." But whatevd our hopes, whatever our expectitions, there is no denying that all our anticipations have been in vain, Reforms or no reforms, good will or ill will, the Government must remain the same—unyielding, uncompromising, unrepentant. Even the most determined and unanimous wishes of the people of India are not worth the consultation—nay they could even be disregarded as being an unimportant factor and as an unnecessary impediment in the smooth working of the Government machinery.

That the Mahatma was a source of great annoyance and intolerable embarrassment to the bureaucracy, on account of his incessant and merciless denunciations of their many deeds, one freely admits. We can even understand the resultant anxiety of the authorities to snatch away his liberty in order to arrest even his most peaceful activities, as it was most essential, from their own angle of vision and for the well-being of their own system, to do so; but what passes, and rightly passes, our comprehension is the fact that he, or all persons, should be subjected to humiliating treatment—treatment that might well be identical with the reign of olden kings and must be revolting, in the case of such a venerable personality, from the point of view of western civilization.

If the treatment is meant to be as an experiment to cause a conversion in his resolute views or effect a relaxation in his opinions towards moderatism, other things remaining the same, we think they are sadly mistaken. None could be more firm, none could be more consistent. Why then this vain severity? When we read about the generous and respectful behaviour of the Jail authorities towards Pandit Motilal Nehru, we feel all the more indignant that Mahatma Gandhi, under whose dictatorship even the Pandit was willing to serve his country, should not even be shown and given similar respect and facilities under a Governor of Sir George Lloyd's stamp, Is there any other Non-Co-operator who would be more willing and anxious to respect and obey the reguiations of the prisons in all their entirety, howsoever rigorous they may be? Is his free and unrestricted movement within the Jail precincts, then, feared as likely to cause a breach of peace in the Jail? If so it is high time the whole moral order underwent a thorough revision. Of course, the Mahatma has desired that no complaints need be made regarding his prison life; we are not surprised at his resignation. It is always so very like him. In a way we have even an occasion to rejoice with him, as one of his aims in life is fulfilled, for does he not believe that greater the hardships imposed upon him, the deeper will emanate the prayer from him for the liberation of India from the foreign yoke?

But even with all our rejoicings, the action, of the Government remain unjustified and unexculpated. In what civilized country is a political prisoner classed with a common felon, like we see in India, simply because he has the temerity to propagate the doctrine of free speech or to animadvert upon the defective system of the Government machinery? In his mental vision of the Swaraj the Mahatma sees no rigid and immoral jail codes regulating the lives of the unfortunate inmates. There certainly will be a broad line of distinction between an honoured prisoner and a common felon. It is therefore indeed a "rude awakening to the realities of British Indian administration" and flouting of the very elementary Principles of British Justice whose repository the present Viceroy is. What is our duty then? As true sons of India, it is incumbent upon every one of us to contribute our quota to the utmost of our power towards freeing ourselves. Let us not shirk the responsibility. now is the question, for reply. Let us cheerfully turn to the very solution that the Mahatma has found for us "do your work with clock work regularity and with the speed of the Punjab Express". Do we desire the Mahatma to rot in jail? No, not if we have a spark of love or veneration for this selfless soul.

Let us then enrole ourselves as members of the Congress.

Let us raise the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Let us, above all things, endeavour our best in making khaddar Universal.—Yours, etc.

"O. R."

A VOICE FROM HONGKONG.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To those whom circumstaneces have thrown far away from their beloved country the news of tremendous happenings brought by the "Chronicle" after many days of painful expectancy, is much more interesting than those of their countrymen who are in a position to take immediate advantage of it. After the dull and dismal reading afforded by the local Press it is certainly extremely refreshing to turn one's eyes to the columns of the "Chronicle" and the genuine pleasure derived from its perusal could be better imagined than described. I am not exaggerating matters but such is really the case with me. Had the "Chronicle" been not accessible to me here in Hongkong I do not know how much I would have degenerated as an Indian and of course as a Muslim too. But fortunately through the agency of a friend I have been able to get the paper. Every in-coming Indian mail brings a few numbers and I am glad that I remain in touch with all that is going on in India at present as much as an Indian ought to know of his mother country. It is beyond the powers of a layman like me to appreciate to the fullest extent the unique services you are rendering through your valuable columns to the "Swaraj" and the "Khilafat" cause. When the history of the recent political struggle of India comes to be written up the name of the "Bombay Chronicle" is sure to be mentioned in letters of gold as the fearless champion of the peoples' rights.

I have followed with particular interest the letters written by Mr. Bharucha and published in your paper from time to time on the Turkish question. These letters clearly show the depth of feelings and earnest endeavours with which the "Khilafat" cause has been taken up by the people irrespective of religion.

The Muslims of this place, though not so enthusiastic as their Indian brethren, are, however, at one so far as the "grievances" are concerned. Save a not very brilliant response to the appeal of the Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali for financial help for the Smyrna Sufferers, they have practically done nothing for the "Khilafat" Perhaps the absence of any educative propaganda conpled with the ignorance of the vital issues involved in the "Khilafat" question is responsible for this lethargy on the part of Hongkong Musalmans. However their moral support is with us as it ought to be.

With the exception of one, all the newspapers of the colony are more or less prototypes of our Anglo-Indian Journals and are always rabid in their criticisms of Indian affairs The one exception that I have referred to above is the "South China Morning Post" which is a very sane journal of moderate views.

Whenever it happens to write on India it does not take its cue from the editorial fulminations of the anti-Indian papers of England or the misleading statements of the Englishman" and "Statesman" of Calcutta as its other contemporaries do, but rather bases its criticisms on a sympathetic and judicious consideration of all aspects of the Indian situation. Only the other day this journal in a leading article very strongly repudiated the repressive policy of the Government of India pointing out the deplorable result in Ireland created by such a policy and adding that repression nowhere brought contentment. It suggested among other things, the reconciliation of the whole Islamic world as the first preliminaries towards a satisfactory solution of the Indian Problem. One is forced to admire such a candid and outspoken suggestion the more because it emanates from a Britih Journal which is altogether not free from evil influences.

During my two years' residence in Hongkong the one thing that has struck me most is the extraordinary unity and a spirit of brotherliness to be found among the Chinese. Even a riksha coolie is fired with a sense of patriotism.

As your readers are no doubt aware, the Chinese seamen and cargo coolies have been on strike for over a month. At first "increase in wages" was the only grievance but since recently the strike has entered upon a new phase of distinct political motives. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen became the head of the Canton Government the Chinese community of Hongkong was prohibited from celebrating the occasion, by the Hongkong Government. This had been rankling in their minds ever since. Up till now the strike was confined only to Seamen and cargo coolies but from yesterday other classes of labour have also followed suit apparently out of sympathy for their brethren. The authorities here have adopted the same tactics as the Government of India and have declared the Chinese Seamens' Union as an "unlawful association" arresteing the leaders, who were charged for intimidation also, and deporting them to Canton.

The Hongkong Port is closed; none is allowed to enter or leave the colony without the Police permit and essential supplies are controlled by the Government. Even cooks, Hotel boys and household servants have deserted us and the the whole of Hongkong is at present having very trying times. If the matter goes on in this manner there might occur a crisis of grave magnitude. The whole business of the colony has been completely paralysed and people, are actually offering prayers for a speedy settlement. Be the outcome what it may, the strikers have remained firm in their demands and also non-violent. Most of them have gone over to Canton where they are well taken care of by their respective organisations. At the time of writing this it is said that the Strikers' Delegates have arrived from Canton with full powers to negotiate with the Government and that the matter will be settled very amicably. So much the better as everybody is now "fed up" with the strike. The strikers are preaching and practising non-violence as their creed and Mahatma Gandhi's principles seem to have spread far and wide. India might well emulate their example. My experience emboldens me to say that the patriotisim and the spirit of fellow-ship demonstrated by a Chinese riksha coolie are far superior to those displayed by our countrymen in the Council Chambers and Legislative Assemblies.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM.

Hongkong, March 3.

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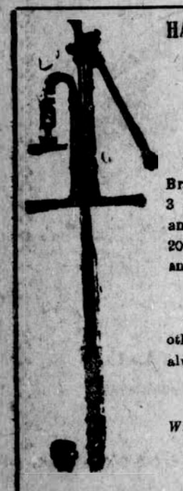

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NAIROBI RIOT.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

E. A. INDIANS AND MAHATMA'S IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, March 30.

I was unable to give you full particulars by the last mail of the Native riot at Nairobi. I give below what to the best of my knowledge and information, are the origin, particulars and effects of the riot:—

The origin of the riot was the arrest of Mr. Harry Thuku. Mr. Harry Thuku is an educated missionary and belongs to the tribe of Wakikuyu. He was working for the benefit of his countrymen. Now it transpired that Mr. Tuku gave a leaflet to the "E. A. Chronicle" Co., Ltd. to get it printed. The authorities came to know of this and before it was published raided the company's office and arrested Mr. Thuku. News of his arrest spread like wild fire and soon there was a huge crowd of 3 to 4 thousand natives—many of them having sticks in their hands—before police station. They demanded the release of Mr. Thuku. The Governor being in Mombasa, a deputation of Natives waited upon the Chief Secretary. Meanwhile, the crowd began to increase and the police became nervous. Order was given by the Police Superintendent to reinfare the police. The Magistrate was also called upon the scene. First they natives were ordered to clear out. But the crowd remained as it was. Then the Riot Act was read before them in their Native tongue and again the order was given to clear away. Meanwhile, the failure of the deputation was known and the crowd became of a hostile nature. It is alleged that they advanced towards the police station and the situation being critical the order was given to fire. Firing ensued and the result was 10 Natives dead and fifteen wounded. The wounded were taken to the hospital and were attended to. Next day Mr. Thuku, with another of his associates, was brought by a special train from Nairobi to Mombasa and deported to Kismayu—an island near Mombasa—the same day.

The event and the blood-shed—perhaps of the innocent—is extremely deplorable. But the more deplorable is that the White settlers and their organs like the "Leader" and the "Standard" are busy connecting the riot with the Indian agitation. They go far and accuse Indians of having engineered the riot. In fact, in commenting on Mr. Desai's letter published to refute the allegation, "The leader" says, "The main tenure of the letter is to challenge proof of the implication that certain Indians, who pose as representing their community have assisted and encouraged Harry Thuku's propaganda." The journal in question shows the grounds on which the above implication is based as follows:—

(1) Harry Thuku was granted accommodation in the Indian Association offices to do his writing.

(2) He has been entertained at tea parties and made a "Lion" of by the same Association.

(3) He was assisted by the leaders of the Indian Association in drafting his cables and resolutions.

(4) The Indian "E. A. Chronicle" did his printing.

(5) He received a measure of financial support to the extent, at least, of a credit at the Indian printing press.

(6) We are informed from the responsible quarters that Thuku toured the reserves in an Indian-owned car, and who provided the petrol?

(7) We ask who suggested the idea of placing *Cibis* (Kikuju women) with white flags in front of the massed natives! Was this purely a Native stratagem?

(8) Mr. Desai himself in the above letter expresses sympathy and "no fault to find" with this propaganda, which led to the recent loss of life.

(9) The Indian "Chronicle" of Saturday openly defends Thuku and condemns the action of Government in its sharp measure to prevent worse happening.

THE ANSWER.

Mr. Desai has answered these queries as follows:—

(1) No.
(2) No.
(3) I was of some assistance in correcting errors, in cables and resolutions, but not in any way to the extent that I get similar assistance from my European friends in this same direction.
(4), (5) The "Leader" press would have loved to do it. Perhaps queries emanated from a selfish and envious mood rather than in a desire to promate the public good.
(6) Probably the European drivers thought it below their dignity to drive Mr. Thuku "a mere Nigger" or a Native Agitator or they may have asked a bigger fare than an Indian chauffeur. I believe the petrol purchased and used by the Indian driver was supplier by Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., I am not aware that any Native chauffeur ply for hire in Nairobi.
(7) It was, I think, due to the education the natives received during the late European war. I doubt very much whether my own countrymen would have acted in the same manner.
(8) I do sympathise and I think every reasonable Indian and European ought to sympathise with the aspirations of the children of the soil and consequently with the propaganda of Mr. Harry Thuku, so long as he fought on constitutional lines for the redress of the grievances of the Native Community. I am not in any way convinced that the recent loss of life was the result of Mr. Thuku's propaganda. I go so far as to deny emphatically that it was.
(9) I leave the "E. A. Chronicle" to reply to this.
Comment upon the attitude of the White settlers as shown above is useless.
The Government has issued a communique under the signature of Mr. C. V. Maxwell, Chief Native Commissioner, which no doubt will make an interesting reading to your readers, and I beg, therefore, to enclose herewith the cutting from the "E. A. Chronicle" in which it is published. The original communique is written in the Native language. Meanwhile, the Government has promised a full enquiry in the matter in the Legislative Council.

INDIAN MEMBERS ON COUNCILS.

The Governor has refused to accept the name of Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee on the Legislative Council and Mr. M. A. Desai on the Executive Council, and has suggested Mr. Phadake on the Executive Council and Mr. M. A. Desai on the Legislative Council. Mr. Phadake has not accepted the offer of Government because he is not selected by the Congress.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST.

The following cables were sent by the Indians in Machakos subsequent to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi:—

(1) To the Secretary to the Indian Government, Delhi:—

Mass meeting of Indians learns with pain arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and respectfully prays Viceroy for his early release to avoid unrest and trouble and prays that Swaraj be bestowed on India."
Moved from the Chair.

(2) To Kastoorbai Gandhi, Ahmedabad; "Mass meeting of Indian women learns with great pain arrest of Mahatmaji. We fully sympathise in your Sorrow and pray for his early release."—*Indian women.*

After the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi Reuter observed silence for eight days when news was given that Mahatmaji was given six years' simple imprisonment. The lack of real news gave occasion to the wildest rumours. I do not know what real good can the Government do to the public by keeping away the truth from them.

SUIT AGAINST "E. A. CHRONICLE."

The "E. A. Chronicle." is sued by Hon. Berkley Cole for alleged wrong statements in the paper's issue of 13th August, 1921. A heavy damage of £5,000 is demanded by the suer. Mr. Phadake appeared for the defendants while Mr. Feiggis, K. C., and Mr. Hamilton appeared for the plantiff, some interesting evidence is recorded. The learned Judge has deferred the judgment.

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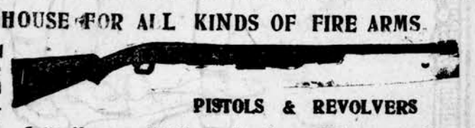

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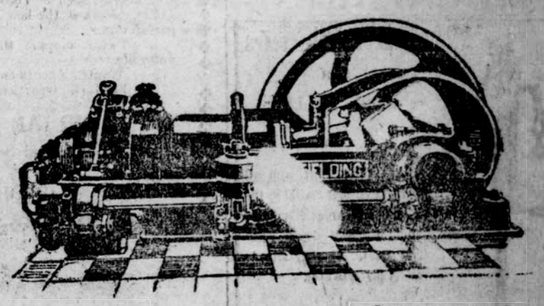

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